

# famous smile in history

**FORGOTTEN** 

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ALL PERSONS PRES





#### The lady with the mystic smile



On glimpsing the Mona Lisa at the Louvre in Paris, the first thing that strikes most visitors is quite how small it is. But Leonardo da Vinci's iconic portrait is the very definition of a priceless painting; owned by the people of France, she can never be bought or sold. Despite being one of the most talked about artworks in history, she remains enshrined in mystery. And while

we will never know what she was smiling about, we explore what we do now know about the world's most famous painting from page 28.

We also have a trio of features this issue exploring some of the key moments in the history of the British Isles. There's Scotland's 14th-century struggle for independence, when Robert the Bruce led his countrymen to a famous victory at Bannockburn (p49). Then we have Queen Anne (p58), whose reign saw the creation of Great Britain. Lastly, we examine the moment when Britain was under the greatest threat, as the World War II occupation of the Channel Islands (p40) saw Brits living under Nazi rule.

Finally, from all of us here at History Revealed, we wish all our readers a Merry Christmas, and a peaceful 2019.

Paul McGuinness Editor



#### Don't miss our January issue, on sale 28 December

Lady Anne

An evnert on

Somerset

#### CONTRIBUTORS



See page 17

Newman Broadcaster author and newsreader

World War II heroine who

won the Battle the Britain.



the history of the Stuarts. Anne explains why the idea that Queen Anne was a weak ruler is misquided. See page 62



black-and-white photograph of past to life for us every issue. This month, we're heading to the Navajo Nation in 1914. See page 16

#### THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

See page 28.

The unexplained number hidden in Leonardo da Vinci's 'Mona Lisa'. alongside a series of letters. Those are just two of the tiny painting's many mysteries.

during the first hours at the siege of Badajoz in 1812. They were part of the forlorn hope, for whom great reward outweighed the risk of death. See page 75.

Miscarriages and stillbirths suffered by Queen Anne, the last Stuart monarch of England and Scotland, Her reign saw the two crowns formally unite under the banner of Great Britain. See page 58.

#### ON THE COVER



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# 28 MONA LISA The tiny painting with some of the biggest mysteries

79
Restite wonderlands come to finglish Heritage sites across the country

18 Rudolf Hess refuse

isten to his sentence at the Nuremburg Trials



49
Where Ballion
and Wallace
falled, Bruce
succeeded

# **CHRISTMAS 2018**

Hiram Bingham unearths the Incan citadel of Machu Picchu





#### LIKE IT? SUBSCRIBE!

More details on our special offer on p26



#### REWIND

Snapshots Christmas in Gotham City.....

History in the News The bag that held Raleigh's head? \_\_\_\_p13

Time Piece 

**History in Colour** Navaio mother and child....

Your History Broadcaster Cathy Newman...

Yesterday's Papers Nazis at Nuremburg This Month In... 1066

A Christmas Day coronation. Time Capsule: 1911

Amundsen makes polar history...

**Graphic History** London's Theatreland

#### **FEATURES**

Mona Lisa: Da Vinci's **Greatest Mystery** 

Who is the woman with the enigmatic smile? We brush up on the theories\_p28

Nazis in the Channel Islands The lesser-told story of how Brits had to

survive German occupation for five years by fending for themselves....

Robert the Bruce How murder launched his 20-year war

for Scotland's freedom Top 10: Generals Who

Switched Sides Some changed the course of history - and some failed miserably.....

The Last of the Stuarts The tragedy of Queen Anne, the p58 mother of Great Britain...

In Pics: Doctor Who Behind the scenes with the first seven Doctors. And that isn't tea, Davros\_p65



#### ASO

p18

p20

n22

Ask the Experts Your questions answered...

#### ON OUR RADAR

What's On Our picks for Christmas.....

**Britain's Treasures** York Minster.... p84

Books A look at the new releases...

Postcards from the Past Your snaps from across the globe.....p90

#### **EVERY ISSUE**

Letters	p92
Crossword	p95
Next Issue	p97
Photo Finish	200







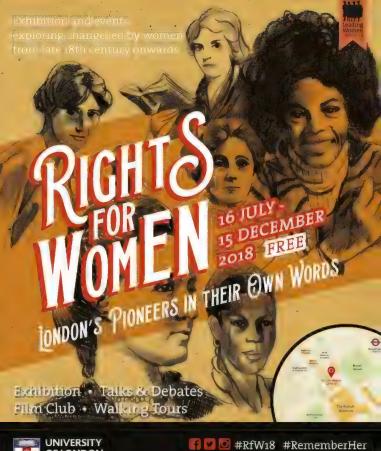




# 1961 CHANGING SEASONS Ski jumps are common grid to above

Ski Jumps are a common sight in alpine countries – this jump, however, is in London in May. Boasting artificial snow, the 45-metre jump was erected at Wembley (known at the time as the Empire Stadium) for the International Ski Jumping Contest. It attracted competitors from across the globe, with Fininsh ski-Jumper velikok Sankkonen clinching first place. He went on to win gold at the 1964 Winter Olympics.







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# **REWIND**

Giving you a fresh perspective on the events and findings from history

#### **HISTORY** IN THE NEWS



SIX OF THE BEST... Fake treasures that fooled the



YOUR HISTORY Broadcaster and news presenter Cath



YESTERD PAPERS Nazilleader at Nurembu AY'S s go on trial rg...p18

#### IS THIS THE BAG THAT HELD WALTER RALEIGH'S HEAD?

The explorer's wife was reputed to have carried his severed head around for years

A fee Sir Walter Raleigh was executed in 1618, the legend goes that his wife kept his embalmed head in a bag until her own demise 29 years later. Now, a red hag of silk and weber dating to the 17th century has turned up in the Surrey manor house in which she lived until her death. Could it be the same one?

Raleigh was beheaded on the orders of King James VI and I, after a group of his men attacked an outpost in Venezuela. Violating a treaty between England and Spain. Some years before, Raleigh was charged with treason for being part of a plot against the King – but was

pardoned. The conditions of the pardon combined with the later attack saw his death sentence reinstated.

It is believed that Raletgh's wife. Elizabeth, took the head on the day of the execution. She later moved to West Horlsey Place in Surrey, the home of her son Carew.

The bag was discovered there in 2014, but it was only by chance – when it was noticed by a visiting expert in historic clothing – that anyone realised in may be part of one of the great myths surrounding Raleigh. A first glance indicated that it was

from the right century and it is now being tested further to see "It could have held his head. Mark Wallis, co-director of the Past Plessors historical costume company, who viewed the bag, toil The Observer "It's clearly a bag of the period. Whether it held the mummilled head, I couldn't say, But that Lady, Badiegh lived there means that it's much more likely than it would be otherwise."

#### THIS MONTH

Christmas gifts England with a new ruler...p20



#### TIME CAPSULE: 1911

Hiram Bingham wanders into an Incan marvel...p22



The prized objects in the Museum of the Bible have been removed

Ive fragments from the Dead Sea Scrolls collection at the Museum of the Bible in Washington, DC, have been proven to be forgeries.

The Dead Sea Serolls - a collection of religious manuscripts - were found in cases on the shore manuscripts - were found in cases on the shore of the Dead Sea, in what is now the West Rank. Between 1974 and 1956, more than 800 papyrus and teather documents were found in clay lars. Belleved to be written by members of a fewish community living in the area between 150 RC and A7D. They contain the dolest surviving sources of the Hebrew Bible, as well as writings on levels hiltsory.

The majority of the fragments are in the care of the Israel Government, but a few others are housed in museums across the world. The Museum of the Bible holds to fragments—some of the museum's most prized items—but five have now been exposed as fakes. Doubts had been raised over their authenticity, so they were

sent to be tested by experts in Germany using X-ray and material analysis which has now revealed "characteristics inconsistent with ancient origin". They've since been removed from the museum and replaced by other pieces of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

It's not the first controversy to surround the museum — months before its grand opening in 2017, Its chairman. Steve Green, was caught up in a smuggling scandal. A US Government investigation concluded in 2017 found more than 5.500 artefacts imported by Hobby Lobby — a chain of arts and craft stores of which Green is The Dead Sea Scroil regments on display in Museum of the Bible INSET: An Israel Antiquities Authority worker restores a scroil in Jerusalem

also president - had been smuggled from Iraq. Hobby Lobby settled, forfeiting the artefacts, while the Museum of the Bible released a statement denying that any of the Herns were bound for its collection.

# SIX OF THE BEST... FAKE TREASURES

From fake news to fake olds - the artefacts that turned out to be forgeries



#### THE CALAVERAS

Found by Californian miners in 1866, this skull was believed to be from the oldest known humans in North America. The miners admitted to planting the skull to fool scientists.



#### 2 THE PERSIAN PRINCESS

When a mummy turned up in Pakistan in 2000, it was believed she was the daughter of King Xerxes of Persia. Testing revealed the woman was killed only a few years before.



#### Skull fragments

from the 'missing link' ancestor between humans and apes were reportedly unearthed in Sussex in 1912. In fact, they were from in human and a orangutan with the teeth filed down.



#### 4 TIARA OF SAITAFERNE

This tiara was bought by the Louvre in 1896 as it was believed it belonged to a Scythian king. It was made by a goldsmith in 1894, who later became renowned for his talents.



#### 5 THE HITLER DUARIES The 'memoirs'

■ Nazi leader Adolf Hitter were published across the world in 1983 without being properly verified. It wasn't long before analysis of the works proved them to be forgeries.



#### 6 ETRUSCAN

The Metropolitan Museum of Art displayed these terracotta warriors from 1933-60; only then was manganese discovered within them - which the Etruscans never used.



from the past

### PASS THE SMELLING SALTS!

The perfect remedy for the swooning ladies at the feet of Mr Darcy

ick up a classic novel or watch costume drama and no doubt you will soon encounter a swooning lady.

Swooning is a trope used in classic and period literature depicting people (mainly women) fainting from distress, horror or desire for a particularly attractive suitor. But in real life, the tight corsets popular during the 19th century also led

Enter this 'fainted lady reviver'. It would have been filled with smelling salts and swiftly deployed to rouse even the deepest of slumbers. Smelling salts contained perfume and ammonium carbonate. which causes an inhalation reflex a fainting fix.

to a propensity to faint.

#### IN THE NEWS

#### OLDEST INTACT SHIPWRECK DISCOVERED

The Black Sea has been harbouring a sunken treasure

n Ancient Greek trading vessel of the Black Sea after more than 2,400 years - making it the oldest intact

It was found 80 kilometres off the coast of Burgas by an Anglo-Bulgarian team of marine researchers, and resembles a style Greek drinking vases. "A ship, surviving intact, from the Classical world, lying in

over two kilometres of water, in possible," says Professor Jon Adams from the University of Southampton who took part in the expedition. "This will change our understanding of

The low fevels of oxygen in water at that the ship. More funding in needed to

enable experts to return to the site and discover II the ship was carrying any precious cargo.

#### **HISTORY IN COLOUR**

Colourised photographs that bring the past to life

See more colourised pictures by Marina Amaral @marinamaral2



#### YOUR HISTORY

#### **Cathy Newman**

The journalist and *Channel 4 News* presenter tells us why she wants to head to the Moon, and reminds us how an unlikely engineer saved the day during the Battle of Britain





Cathy Newman's Bloody Brilliant Women. The Pioneers Revolutionaries and Geniuses Your History Teacher Forgot to



I'd want to stop the first slave ship arriving in British North America in Virginia in 16:19. It's been described as America's nor guild and in 16:19. It's been described as America's original ins'. In the how to atone for it is something that still exercises the lines minds centuries later. The arrival of that ship deceasated lives then, and the inequalities and injustices that eebo down the ages are deceasating lives how. Curring back the boat would transform race relations across the world Gody and put judd to the notion that Africa was a continent that existed onto the plantedered.

of tyou could meet any figure from history, who would it be?
Beatrice Shilling, Without her, the UK probably wouldn't have won the Battle

of Britain. She became an engineer in an en when — as her hiognipher de siys - It was easler for a woman to contemplate a carrier in lionating than engineering. How did she do it? She took agarder and took it from three? And having achieved the near-impossible and qualified as an engineer, she changed the course of history too. Our solffres had a faial flaw they

were crashing and pilots were dying. Shilling fixed the problem and saved the day. Oh, and she refused to marry her husband unless he completed a lap of Brooklands - the first purposebuilt track for motorsports - on a motorbike at (Oomph, Way to go!

#### If you could visit any historical

bomorrow, where would you go? Falget in my rodes and visit the Apollo 11 landing site to see Neil Armstrong's Goolprins and the flag be planted. We're told those footprins will be there for a million years as there's no wind to blow them away. We'll see, He filling the events of the control of t

#### Who iii your unsung history hero?

Beatrice Shilling (again!). Dina St Johnston —who set up the UK's first computer software house - and Joeelyn Bell Burnell, who discovered pulsars, stars that are both emitting radiation and spirning so fast that they appear to us on Earth like cosmic lighthouses. Wow!



"Turning back the boat would transform race relations today"

#### THE FACE OF GUILT



NUREMBERG, Tuesday

From "Star" Reporter BRIAN SEGRUE SENTENCE OF DEATH BY HANGING WAS PRONOUNCED ON 12 OF THE ACCUSED NAZIS BY THE NUREMBERG INTER-NATIONAL TRIBUNAL THIS EVENING.

Various terms of imprisonment were passed on seven others and three were sequitred those being Hjalmar Schacht, seed 63. Hitler i innancial genius: Fears von Papen, 65, who put Hitler into Hitler in the second paper and Hans Fritscho 46, the No. 2 Nazu propagate and the were ordered to be discharged when the Thishard finally adjourn. It may be that even then Papen will not go free because the is wanted for trial by Austria.

wanted for frial by Austria.

I've 4 the twelve sentings to doubt were found quilty on all the four first and the first and the

those sentenced to imprisionize and the counts on which

1 KH H HAT U.S. . Chief of the ALBERT SELLE



The Magic of Pretty Hair!

CANODEST on Feb Rule COMMUNICATION for Dark Rule

EVAN WILLIAMS

SHAMPOO

ACQUITTED: RUSSIAN PROTESTS

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SHOWERS, WARM | Kattenbrunner

Weekers breast tables are the things of the control of the control

BUS IN COLLISION

A COLLISION

#### YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

Another timeless front page from the archives

#### NAZIS FACE JUSTICE AT NUREMBURG

After almost a year of testimony, Nazi leaders finally had to answer for what they had done

The Nuremburg Trials have not been universally praised – to some, the tribunals were a blown up case of victor's justice

hen the Allies sought justice against the most of the Nazi regime in the wase of World War II. there could only be one venue - Nuremberg. This Bavarian city had been a Nazi stronghold, and the location of almost annual Nazi Party rullies throughout the 1920s and 1930s.

It was here, in 1935 - Ivo years after Hilfer assumed total power over the Reichstag - that the Nazis announced the anti-Semilte Nazis announced the anti-Semilte Nazis announced the service of nationwide lewish persecution. They removed German citizenship from lews, and furbade marriage or sexual relations between lews and 'citizens of German of Kindership of Seminary Comman or Kindiresh Dood's Kindiresh Kindires

Post-war, Nuremburg was a symbolic choice. The military tribunals to come would be in the apily named Palace of Justice, one of the few places that had escaped bombing.

Judges and prosecutors from the UK, the US, France and the Soviet Union presided over the hearings, with the first - involving some of the most important and notorious. Nazi feaders - eaking place between November 1945 and October 1946. They were indicated on four counts conspiracy to commit crimes alleged In other courts, crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanits. The sentences were read out on 10 ctober 1946. Twelve would 10 ctober 1946. Twelve would hang, including foreign affairs minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and German Armel Forces chief of operations Alfred Jod. There was little emotion shown in the court, with Hiller's deputy Rudoff Hess refusing to wear his headphones to hear the verifies.

In the end, only ten were sent to the gallows - Luftwaffe chlef Herman Göring committed suicide the night before his execution, while Martin Borrann - head of the Party Chancellery, who had been tried in absentla - was

discovered to have already died. Another 12 were indicted in the same trial. Seven of those were imprisoned, among them Hess. a decision seen as controversial by many. Three were completely acquitted - however, two of those. Franz von Panen and Hans Fritzsche, were both later found guilty by a German court and sent to prison. No decision was reached in the cases of Robert Ley, who was indicted but committed suicide less than a month before proceedings began, and Gustav Krupp, who was deemed medically unfit. More Nazis were put on trial

over the next few years, among them racial purity judges and doctors involved in mass involuntary cutbanasia. 9



Hess (right) was arrested after flying to Britain alone to try and negotiate a secret peace in 1941

.

#### THIS MONTH IN... 1066

Anniversaries that have made history

#### WILLIAM OF NORMANDY IS CROWNED ON CHRISTMAS DAY

The conqueror officially became King of England two months after defeating Harold Godwinson, and it was a ceremony to remember

It the bitter flattle of Hastings, William the Conqueron Duke of Normandy, overcame the list Anglo Saxon King of England, Handd Goddwinson. He emerged as Victor to claim the throne he had been promised by Edward the Confessor. After quashing those who supported his last viable trival – Edgar Ætheling, Edward sig card nephew—William made for London. to solidily his control of England.

He was crowned in Westiminster Abbey on Christmas Day, although this wasn't the Joyous affair that coronations often are. The atmosphere was tense, with William's Norman soldlers surrounded by Englishmen who were yet to warm to their new monacht. To symbolise William's Norman heritage and promote unity, both Asson and Norman rites were used during the ceremony, with the bishops speaking English as well as French.

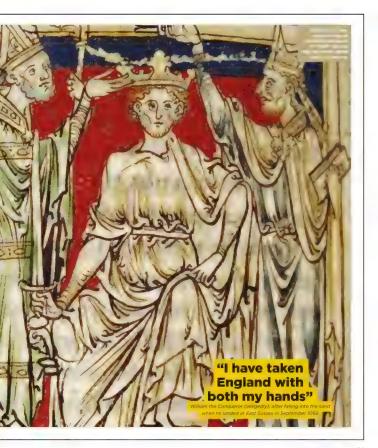
The crowd was inevitably asked if they accepted William as their new king. Cheers of allimation rang out through the abbey, but William's guards outside mistools the noise for an assassination attempt. They began setting fire to buildings amound them and riots broke out. The terrified specialors rushed out of the church, leaving William and the clergy to complete the coronation alone.

To ensure he could defend himself against his enemies. William ordered a castle be built in London almost immediately. This structure, quickly creeted and built of timber, was the



ABOVE: The Bayeux Tapestry not only tells us about the Battle of Hastings, but also the politics surrounding it RIGHT: William's formidable keep only became known as the White Tower during the reign of Henry I

beginnings of the Tower of London. In 1078, work began on a stone replacement, the modern-day White Tower. Castle building would be one of the legacies of William's reign, with around 500 raised across England and Wales by his death in 1087.



#### TIME CAPSULE 1911



# NAKHLA METEORITI

On the morning of the 28 June 1911, residents of the small Egyptian village of El-Nakhla El-Bahariya noticed a trail of smoke, followed by a rain of rocks that fell out of the sky. A local legend in the village says that one of the rocks fell on a dog, turning it to ash in seconds. Egypt hadn't seen anything like this before - it would be the first meteorite recorded in the country.

At the time, experts couldn't tell much about the meteorite except that it was different from any observed before. It wasn't until 1983 that the Nakhla meteorite, as it was named, was recognised as being from Mars. Water-soluble ions have been detected in the meteorite - adding to the body of evidence that Mars once had oceans like those on Earth.

#### AMUNDSEN REACHES THE SOUTH POLE

Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen was born into a maritime family, so it's little wonder that he quit university for a life at sea. In 1906, he became the first person to successfully lead an expedition through the Northwest Passage, It was his achievement in December 1911, however, that made him a hero of polar exploration. He had intended to reach the North Pole but, after bearing this had already been achieved. set his sights on the South Pole instead. With four companions and 52 does. Amundsen's team raced across the ice - becoming, after two months, the first expedition to reach the pole.



#### CENSUS ENGLAND AND WALES.

SCHEDULE.

This space to be Slied up by the Enumerates alay of Konsorr to Educate to my

Schelule write he filed up and agend by, so on lobell than it the Yearty or valve parties so uncombant, or local of school, the deathing thereon, between the experiences.

# EMILY DAVISON HIDES IN WESTMINSTER

righ is as men

census in a useful tool for family historians ing their ancestors, but it can also give a use of people's political motives. Suffragette ly Davison decided to take a stand with the

1911 census. As a protest again the gove rnment, she hid hers in a cu pboard in the Palace all W estminster overnight. ew ntually being found by a cle aner. She was included in th e census as residing in the He use of Commons - hoping TO highlight that she had im to the same political

#### **ALSO** IN 1911...

22 JUNE

George V is crowned at Westminster Abbey His eign would see the fall of

1 JULY

Germany sends #

#### 29 AUGUST

Ishi, the last known

#### 4 OCTOBER

#### 3 NOVEMBER

#### DIED: 29 MAY

nmaist Sir William Schwenek Gilbert, along with composer Arthur Sullivan, reated some of the most popular comfc peras of the Victorian era, including the. The Pirates of Pensance and The Mikado. He suffered a heart attack while trying to save someone from drowning.



The

trac

elim

Emi



#### **BORN: 6 FEBRUARY** RONALD REAGAN

US President Ronald Reagan's tenure saw the tail end of the Cold War, as well as Though a Republican president, Reagan started out as a Democrat Hollywood star. until Donald Trump in 2017.

#### GRAPHIC HISTORY

# LONDON'S THEATRELAND

All the world's a stage, but rarely has that been realised more vividly than in the West End

ondon's Theatreland is one of those places where dreams are born – and made. Few have embodied that more than Restoration-era celebrity Nell Goyyn, whose past-or-thee story saw her mornh from penulless

orange seller in the aisles to star of the stage and then mistress to the King of England, the flamboyant Charles II - then lose it all, only to be rescued from poverty by the benefite of the freshly crowned James VII and II.

Theatre took off in Londoo fit the Elizaberhan era and - aside from an interregnum-enforced interval - has been a mainstay of the city ever since. Ibere are now more than 40 venues in the vicinity, making Theatreland one of the densest citsusers of playbourses anywhere in the world. Each night, they stage tragedies, comedies, musical and more for cheering crowds, with no sitems of africal

curtain any time soon.



#### THE

Agatha Christie's murder mystery is the longest-running production in the world. It opened on

# The earliest mention of Stakespeare's works being staged in London is from staged and the form of

#### KEY MOMENTS IN THEATRE HISTORY

#### 1567

The first venue built with the express purpose of staging plays opens in Shoreditch and named The Theatre.

#### 1598-99

The Theatre is dismantled, transported to Southwark, rebuilt and given a new name - The Globe. It burns down in 1613, is rebuilt anew 1614, and shuttered in 1642

#### 1642

Ever the Puritan, Oliver Cromwell bans stage plays. The law remains in effect until the Restoration

#### 1660

Charles II grants two theatre, companies a duopoly on the staging of serious plays - the rest are limited to cornedy and panto. Theatres get around this by

#### THEATRE Q&A

#### SCOTTISH PLAY

#### BR JAK













The magical marvel is the most awarded play - it's scooped nine Olivier Awards

#### THE INTIMATE REVUE

This 1930 play had the shortest run in West End history, closing after the first night, during which several scenes were cut meaning it lasted less than a full performance

#### 1662

Charles II issues # decree that allows women to tread the boards; up this point. all female roles had been played by men

In a bid to curb free speech in the theatre, which might damage the Act gives the Lord Chamberlain power to censor plays. Il remains in effect until 1968

#### 1997

The Globe opens on the South Bank, It remains the only building in London permitted to have a thatched roof



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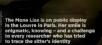






# DA VINCI'S GREATEST MYSTERY

She has been stolen, vandalised, adored and imitated. But who is the Mona Lisa – and what can she tell us about the painted her? Lottie Goldfinch the re-









ABOVE: A skilled cartographer, da Vinci created this map of imola, the stronghold of Cesare Borgia LEFT: 'La Tavola Doria', a sketch from an unknown artist of the central portion of de Vinci's unfinished 'Battle of Anghlaft

ew works of art have intrigued and puzzled as much as the Mona Usa. a painting that has been described as "the best known, the most visited, the most written about, the most sung about, the most parodied work of art in the world". Big words for such a small painting (the piece is just 77cm tall and 53cm wide), yet Leonardo da Vinci's half-length portrait of a mysterious gentlewoman with an enigmatic smile has intrigued and puzzled the art world since its creation more than 500 years ago.

She has hung in the Louver, Paris, for more than how centuries, escaping the Nazi art looting of World War II as well as a daring their, and finally achieved a wall falthough not yet a coom of other own in 2008. Today she smiles down at an average 1.500 visitors and hours are some office of the second of the row of whom exclaim foodly a far the pointing's small size but foodle at the pointing's small size but foodle times of the second of the contract of the second of the s

#### "Da Vinci is thought to have begun the Mona Lisa in Florence in 1503"

Leonardo da Vinci Is generally thought to have began painting the Mona Lisa (also known as 'La Gloconda') in Florence in 1503, although the exact date is unknown. In 1502, the artist had entered the service of Cesare Borgia. Duke of Valentinois and the lifegitimate son of Pope Alexander VI. taking on the cole of millitary architect and engineer.

The pair spent several months travelling throughout Italy as part of the Duke's campalign to conquer the Romagna, a sprawling and lawless region north of Rome. Da Vinci vass given a free pass to inspect fortifications and construction activity across the Duke's domain, sketching city plans and marching alongside his army. But In 1503, da Vinci - then aged 51 - returned to Florence. There he took on several commissions, including the now lost 'Battle of Anghlari', created for the great hall of the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence - and the painting we now know as the Mona Lisa.

#### WOMAN OF MYSTERY

Theories as to the Identity of the woman depicted are man. They range from da Vinci's own mother - he was born to an orphan named Catefrina di Meo Uppt, who had an affair with his Eather, lawyer Ser Pilero da Vinci - to a mistress of Guiltaino de' Medict. Tuite of the Republic of Piorence from 1512-16. Other proposed sitters include Princess bathelia of Naples, a Spanish noblewoman named Costanza d'Awalos and an unamed Courtesan.

One particularly controversial theory is that the Mona Lisa is, in fact, a portrait of da Vinci himself, painted in the guise of a woman. In 1986, American artist and computer technician Lillian Schwartz used image processing and pattern recognition to juxtapose a red



chalk self-portrait of da Vinci from 1518 (when he was in his 60s) with the face of the Mona Lisa. Schwartz elaimed that the cyes, hairline, cheeks and nose were identical.

Despite heing widely dismissed by most art historians, the self-portrait theory hung around. In 2010, a team of scientists and art historians from Italy's National Committee for Cultural Herdiage campaigned for permission to order to compare the shape and features of the skull with that of the Mona Lisa.

Research is ongoing, with DNA and curbon dailing confirmation needed first, to prove that the artist's remains are where we think they are. They were supposedly moved after the French Revolution, from the chapel of Saint-Florentin at the Chatesu of Ambolse in the Larie Valley to the esastle's chapel of Saint-Hubert; currently, a plaque placed above the grave warns that it is only the presumed' location of da Virist's body.

The most likely explanation as to the name of the woman pictured was made

ABOVE Suspected bust of Isabella of Naples, who was part of Aragon's royal family TOP, is the smilling lady actually a man? Lillian Schwartz compares Mona Lisa with an

aged da Vinci

#### LEONARDO'S LIFE Renowned as one of the world's greatest Renaissance minds, Leonardo da Vinci was a sculptor, engineer and scientist as well as an artist. Born In 1452 in Florence, he began his career as an apprentice to Andrea del Verrocchio, from whom he learned the discipline of painting. Accepted into the painter's guild in 1472, da Vinci developed an interest in mechanics, creating technical sketches of weaponry. By the age of 30, da Vinci was working for Duke Ludovico Sforza in Milan as his painter and engineer. He would spend 17 years in the city, advising on everything from hydraulics to the city's layout. It was here that he created one of his most famous works for the Santa Maria delle Grazie - 'The Last Supper As well as machines, da Vinci was fascinated with the human body - creating his anatomical masterpiece 'Vitruvian Man' in 1490. His work attracted the attention of Francis I of France, and he spent the last years of his life as an honoured guest with the title 'First painter, architect, and engineer to the King. were in the person material when the film on with - redependently and officers or wind of the annual of the comment of the ABOVE: The 'Vitruvian Man' outlines

LEFT: Da Vinci dreamed of human

flight throughout his life

#### THE MONA LISA HEIST

In 1911, the Mona Lisa shot to global stardom when she became the victim of one the most daring at helsts in history. Overnight, the victim of one the most daring at the star history. Overnight, the painting seemingly disappeared into thin air - and the police were baffled. Modernits enemies of traditional art were suspected of the crime, with the finger of blame pointed at avani-parde poet and playwright Guillaume Apollinaire (who was arrested and then released) as well as Pablo Picasso.

For two years the whereabouts of the painting remained a mystery. Then in November 1913, the thief – a perty criminal named Vincenzo Peruggia – contacted a Florentine art dealer and offered to bring him the painting for a reward of 500,000 lite.

Peruggia had moved to Paris in 1908 and had worked at the Louvre for some time. Drassed in a white smock wind by Louvre employees, he had hidden inside the gallery until it closed for the night. He then removed the painting from its frame and strolled out with it hidden under his smock when the museum opened as usual the following morning.

The theft was annu. The theft was penus in its simplicity - Peruggia, in his regulation smock, had attracted no notice and was out of the area by the time the theft was realized. His reason for the theft? Peruggia believed that the painting had been stolen from Florence by Napoleon and that he was simply returning at to its true home in Italy.

He was arrested, but served just eight months in prison thanks to a sympathetic Italian tribunal and a psychiatrist who testified that he was "intellectually deficient". Much rejoicing accompanied Mona Lisa's return to Paris, while Peruggia became something of a hero to the Italian people, receiving love letters and cakes from female fans whilst in prison.





In 1550, In Giorgio Vasari's book The Lives of the Most Excellent Painters, Sculptors and Architects. In it Vasari states that "Leonardo undertook to execute, for Francesco del Giocondo, the portrait of Mona Usa his wife."

The del Glocondo theory was supported by the discovery, in 2005, of a 1472 edition of Cicero's Letters to his Felends, within which was a judy bandwritten note in a margin. Dated October 1503, the note was from Agostino Wespuect, a secretary and assistant to Nicelo Machlawelli, Second Chancellor of the Signoria of Florence. It mentions the 'Sattle of Anghlar' commission and also refers to the fact that day line was working on a portrait of Lisa del Glocondo at the time of withing.

Despite this, new theories still abound. In 2016, Silvano Vincetl, head of the National Committee for Cultural Heritage, proposed that the androganous style of the Mona LIsa could Indicate that she was not only based on LIsa del Giocondo, but also on da Vinct's male apprentice and possible lower Gian Giacomo Caprotti - known as Salai (Little Desvil).

The Mona Lisa's forehead, nose and smile, claims Vinceti, are strikingly





Was Sala) the model for the Mona Lisa? That 'Mona Lisa' Is an anagram of 'Mon Sala' has fuelled speculation

similar to other paintings by da Vinci, for which Salai is known to have been used as a model, including portraits of St John the Baptist and St Anne, and a drawing known as 'The Incarnate Angel'.

But, as the contemporary evidence seems to suggest, the Mona Lisa is a portrait of Lisa del Giocondo. So who was this obscure Florentine noblewoman?

#### COMMISSION CONFUSION

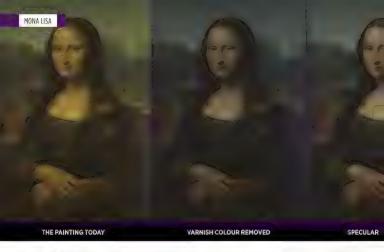
Born in 1479, Lisa was a member of the Cheradrial Inanily of Floorence and Tuscary who, in 1495, aged just 15, became the second wife of wealthy Florentine cloth and silfs merchant Francesco del Giocondo, a man nearly twice her age. Lisa went on to bear him six children – four of whom survived childhood – and was stepmaher to ber husband's sun by his first wife, just at year old when his mother dick.

Quite why da Vinci agreed to accept a private commission for a relatively obscure merchant is unclear. He was, by then, an accomplished artist who had created works of art for the likes of Ludovice il More, the Duke of Milan: presented designs for the dome of Milan Cathedrai; and completed his famous "The Last Supper for the monastery of Santa Maria delle Crezie."

Some historians have proposed that in early 1503, when he is believed to have started the painting, da Vinci had no source of income, so may have been forced to take on a private commission. It also seems his father knew Francesco before the commission was made, and that the men even socialised together.

Little is known as to why Francesco del Glocondo might have commissioned a portrait of fils wife. It may have been to commemorate the fact that, in April 1503, the couple had moved out of shared accommodation and into a house of their own. Another reason may have







TOP. Multispectral analysis revealed the original tones of the Mona Lisa before the varnish yellowed and the paint darkened ABOVE Detail of the bridge over the Mona Lisa's left shouldor, where some have said they can make out the number '72'





been the birth of the couple's tifth child ( and second son , Andrea, in December 1502.

#### SECRETS OF THE SMILE The painting itself gives us little in the

way of clues as to the story behind it. The dark, transparent gauze veil that covers her hair has often been interpreted as a sign of mourning, but was in fact an item of clothing commonly worn as a mark of virtue. A three-dimensional scan completed

in 2006, which used laser and infrared scans ten times finer than a human hair, was able to penetrate the dark, centuries-old paint and varnish to reveal

# "Her enigmatic smile was put down to disability caused by muscle weakness"

details of her gauze dress, of a style thought to have been worn by early 16th-century Italian women during pregnancy or just after giving birth. The Mona Lisa pregnancy theory was also suggested in 1959, when British doctor Kenneth D Keele claimed the sitter's "puffy neck", was due to an enlarged thyroid gland, a that she may have been pregnant when the painting was made.

More recently, another doctor asserted that Mona Lisa suffered from thyroid problems. Dr Mandeep Mehra, medical director of the Heart lk Vascular Centre at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, claimed in September 2018 that the paintling is subject demonstrates classic signs of hypothyroidism: hair loss, swollen bands, vellowed skin and a possible

goitre (or lump) in the neck. Her enigmatic smile, meanwhile, was put down to a possible disability caused by muscle weakness.

Mehra's theories are not the first time that Mona Lisa's health has been placed under the microscope. Her expression has also been attributed to high cholesterol - allegedly demonstrated by signs of a build-up of fatty acids around her eyes. The Italian scientist behind the claim, Vito Franco of the University of Palermo, belie ves he has detected accumulation of

subcutaneous cholesterol in eye, and a fatt Healthy or identity and paln ting never ended up on

walls of the del Giocondo family home. After only a few months, da Vinci was force

when he was Battle of Ang Da Vinci or Mona Lisa off vears: he is co complete dit examination of a restored copy of the

d to halt work on the piece called upon to start th hiari', in late 1503. obably worked on the and on over the next f mmonly believed to b amund 1506. But infrared Mona Lisa - painted in parallel with the original - revealed that the depictions

the hollow of her left

y tissue tumour.

Lisa's commission, the

not, whatever the sitter's

the reasons behind the



of rock formations in the background of the piece were actually based on a drawing made by da Vinei some time between 1510 and 1515. Further study of the original identified some of these some rock formations.

This means that the actual date of the Mona Lisa's completion could be as late as 1519, the year the great painter dided. The evidence convinced many at historians and, in 2012, the Louvre itself made the boil decision to change the official dates associated with the Mona official dates associated with the Mona official dates associated with the Mona of the actual control of the second of the control of the

#### Lisa from 1503-06 to 1503-19. SEEING DOUBLE

As with much of the Mona Lisa's history, what happened to the patienting after da Vinci's death continues to divide academic opinion. In 1516, do Vinci moved to France, beginning work at the foliated and Lois Lucel in Ambiose at the invitation of the King of France, Francis: Lo al Vinci is said to have arrived with three of his paintings: "Sc Anne", 'St John the Bapits' and the Mona Lisa.

An inventory of his possessions at his death in 1525 indicates that da Vinci's

#### "The Mona Lisa's completion could be as late as 1519, the year da Vinci died"

apprentice Salai was in possession of the Mona Lisa, But a royal receipt from 1518 contradicts Salai's ownership, detailing a transaction apparently facilitated by Salai, in which the Mona Lisa enters the French royal collection. Astontshingly, the two conflicting pieces of information could indicate that da Vinci created not one, but two Mona Lisas during his lifetime.

The first is thought to have been painted in 1803-06 using List del Glocondo as a model, and was most likely left unfinished. A second Mona Lisa, which probably used the earlier version as a model, is now thought to have been started by da Vinci in around 1513. Il is this version that we are now so familiar with today.

If this is indeed the case, what happened to he list Mona List. Japanened to he list Mona List. According to the Mona List. Foundath by the original was acquired in fally by an English nobleman named James Thomas Benedictus Marward, who brought it back to his manor in Somenest in the 170s. There it remained until 1913, when it was rediscovered by an historian and cunator Hugh Blaker, and brought to his studio in Isleworth London.

The painting, widely known as the 'Isleworth Mona Lisa' or the 'Earlier Mona Lisa', also deplets a darkhaired woman with enigmatic smile - a younger version of her Louvre counterpart. Its inferior background,

counterpart. Its inferior background, however, has led many to propose that da Vinci – if he did paint it – had another artist work on the piece alonsside him.

To complicate matters further, a French scientist — who used multispectral scanning to penetrate the paint in 2015 — revealed that beneath the later Mona Lisa are as many as three different paintings. These are believed to include

#### INTERPRETING AN ICON

It's one of the most famous paintings in the world, so it's little surprise that others have taken to reimagining the Mona Lisa anew. These are among the most eye-catching











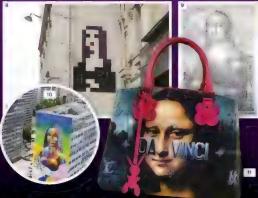




slown us to 50 times the size of the original of a shopping centre in Wesham and the original may be a shopping centre in Wesham and the original of the original ori

7. In Lego 8. Pixellated street art in Paris (). As a 6,239-point dot-todot drawling 10. With a vibrant paint job, also in Paris

11. As a fashion icon, on a Louis Vuitton bag





The similarities are pain to see: a dark-nairew forman arts, similing enigmatically, on a ballony that looks out on a paneramic landscape beyond. Yet the woman is younger, the background unfamiliar. Did Leonardo da Vinic have anything to do with this version of the Mona Llias, unearthed from a private collection in the 177027 And Is the sitter the same person as in the painting in the Louver? The Jury Is still out.

an early study of a head, a portrait of a woman wearing a headdress of pearls and what could be the original portrait of Lisa Cherardini.

#### A DA VINCI CODE?

Hard facts seem to be few and far between when considering the Mona Lisa. But she wasn't always the world's most famous painting. Early commentators praised the artwork for lis realism, yet it wasn't until the 19th century that it started gaining the mass recognition it now enjoys.

Until 1804, when the Mona Lisa went on public show in the Louvre, few people even knew of her existence. For some 200 years after da Vinci's death, it had been kept relatively hidden, travelling between the palaces of Fontainebleau, the Louvre and Wersaitles with a string of French kings.

Napoleon, who seized France's magnificent collection of art on behalf of the French people, described the Mona Lisa as the "Sphinx of the Occident" (the West). He was so enanoured with the painting that rather than putting it on public display at the opening of the Louvre in 1793,

he hung the artwork in the bedroom of his Tulleries Palace suite. But in 1804, the painting finally moved into the Louvre, where it has remained for much of the past 200 years.

Nineteenth century visitors who were capitivated by the enigma if he enigma if he is smille raved about her beauty. She is a "sphits of beauty who smiles so mysteriously" declared the French poet and novelist Thosphite Gautter in 1859, willled Walter Pater's essay of 1869 described her as o'dder than the rocks among which she sits. like the vampire, she has been dead many times, and learned the severest of the game'.

Her mysterious smile may have inspired countless writers and artists, but the Wom Lists had bigger screets waiting to be discovered. Technological advances in the 21st century have meant that experts have been able as study the Moma List in minute detail - in some cases going beyond the very paint that exceed their Magnification of her eyes has revealed timy letters hidden in her dark pupils: the right eye appears to have the letters CB while her left eye has the letters CB or the settlement of the letters CB or the letters CB o

#### UNDER ATTACK

Not everyone has been a fan of the Mona Lisa, and the painting has suffered everal attacks during its lifetime. In 1956, acid was thrown over the lower half of the painting while it was on display at a museum in Montauban in France and, fater that year, someone threw a rock at it, causing the loss of a speck of pigment near the sitter's left elbow.

In 1974, whilst on show at the Tokyo National Museum, a disabled woman attempted to spray the painting with red paint in protest against the venue's lack of disabled access. More recently, in 2009, a Russian woman angered at being denied French citizenship bought a porcelain mug from the Louvre gift shop and hurled it at the masterplece Thankfully, the Mona Lika has been protected by glass since 1960, and in 2005 was placed in a 152-linch, builderpoof case.



Beneath the three-arched bridge that stands behind her left shoulder, the number 72 can be made out. One theory is that the numbers refer to 1472, the year in which a devastating flood

near in which a devastating flood destroyed a bridge in the village of Bobbio in northern Italy. If this is true, the Mona Lisa's landscape may not have been an idealised image painted from da Vinel's imagination,

The mystery of the Mona Lisa only seems to deepen with every investigation and examination, and questions that have been raised since her creation more than 500 years ago show no signs of being answered. For now, it seems, we must content ourselves with theories and speculation until she sees fit to give up her many secrets.

but a specific location.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Is the Mona Lisa da Vinci's most important work

or does that accolade belong elsewhere?

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# THE DAY THE NAZIS CAME

The Battle of Britain may have scuppered Hitler's plans for an invasion of Britain, but, as **Emma Slattery Williams**, reveals, some British subjects still lived under Nazi occupation





over Guernsey as he saw her looking and gave her a salute. Dorothy stuck her tongue out in reply. Willi Joanknecht was a German sallor and part of the force currently occupying Dorothy's home, the Channel Islands. He was supposed to be the enemy. Boys she'd known since childhood had signed up to fight men like Willi and defend their freedom from Hitler and the Nazis. But still, Dorothy liked the look of him.

be able to give many details about the German occupation of the Channel Islands, and may not consider it that significant in the grand scheme of World War II. It doesn't evoke the same imagery and emotions as the Blitz, and is rarely taught in schools. Yet the summer of 1940 marked the start of five years when a part of the British Isles was

Today, the average Briton may not

flying over Britain

With the fall of France in June 1940, and with the threat of invasion looming. the deciston was made by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his government to demilitarise the Channel Islands. They weren't considered of enough strategic value to defend so the small militias there joined other regiments and the islands were left unprotected, with only hailiffs in charge

A rushed and confusing evacuation message was announced, leaving very little time for families to decide what to do. Should they leave their homes and businesses undefended? If they staved, should they send their children away or keep them at home and risk their safety? Fear spread as earbled and exaggerated horror stories of German brutality during World War I began to trickle

LEFT: Dame of Sark Sibyl Hathaway refused to evacuate the island; she remained in her position until her death in 1974 RIGHT: The Manger family were among the

few thousand to

leave Jersey

through from France. In Jersey, even though 23,000 out of the 50,000-strong population registered to leave, only around 6.500 were actually evacuated. Just under half of Guernsey's residents left and almost all of Alderney's - that is, except seven stubborn residents. The Dame of Sark, Sibyl Hathaway, insisted the island wouldn't be bothered by the Germans should an invasion occur so most of the 600 residents remained.

#### TERROR STRIKES

The announcement of demilitarisation wasn't at first communicated outside of Britain. On 28 June, the Luftwaffe unleashed a devastating attack on the islands. The towns hit hardest were





A British bobby

ndly scene has

been staged for

a piece of

St Heller and St Peter Port, where for ries at the harbour carrying tomates bound for England were mistaken for troop carriers. The red of the tomatoes mixing with the blood of those hit must have been a hornfying sight. In all, 41 people died and hundreds were left injured during the nucle. In Britain, however, the attacks were complexely downplayed. On I hall, The Times mentioned it briefly the properties of the properties of the reporting that German rails on maintain Britain had done to serious damase.

The bombings terrified the Islanders. The bombings terrified he Islanders The bombings terrified the Islanders the manuscribes, everyone knew someone who had been killed or injured. With stories flying around about the Nazie cruelty, it's not surprelising that many thought their best hope of survival was to keep their heads down. By 4 billy all of the Islands had surrendered and German toons were soon artivine.

For the Nazis, the Channel Island provided a practice run for the planned trousion of Britain, so they quickly wanted to show that they could be fiftereey set fair to their deciated enemy. Occupation orders appeared in the local consequence, including a curfew between Upm and Sam, a prohibition on the sale and consumption of spirits outside homes and no access to the airport. Clocks were put forward to German time and radios conflictated, cutting off news of the war's progress.

It didn't take long before food became scarce and cases of malnutrition soared. It would continue to worsen throughout the occupation, until soldiers were left stealing pets to cat. Many locals grew what they could and had to hide pigs and other livestock in order to feed their families.

> Empty houses would be requisitioned by the Wehrmacht, while families with large properties had

"The Channel Islands were not considered of enough strategic value to defend so were left unprotected"

#### WHY THE PEOPLE OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE BRITISH

the smooth coast and are rechnically motivated by a smooth coast and are rechnically motivated by the smooth coast and a smooth coast a smooth coast a smooth coast and a smooth coast and a smooth coast a smooth coast

Southampton

Southampton

Plymouth
English Channel
English Channel
Sark
Guernsey

St Maio

FRANCE

to endure Germans moving in. Pearl White: Regan. who was 13 years old at the start of the occupation, lived in a Guerney, hotel run iy her parents. "It was horrible. Her officer got out and tried to stake tands with my father but my father would rist the stake tands with my father with being a father would first stake hands with him." she recalls: "They looked over the hotel and took what they wanted and made me leave my toom and move thio a double mom with my sister."

#### ONLY HUMAN

As for the soldiers themselves, many of them weren't enthrailed with the Nazi ideology of their leaders, but realised they had been given an easy osting. White-Regan explains how the behaviour and discipline of the soldiers got worse as the war went on: "They were perfect at first because they picked the cream of Germany. The men that came over first were very polite, some had been educated at Oxford... we had all the terrible men at the end."

Today, islanders make the distinction between 'Germans' and 'Nazis' Evenwith the war raging, locals could sympathise with the young men for whom joining the Wehrmacht wasn't their choice.

#### FRIENDLY FOE

When the shock of seeing German soldiers on their home soil had subsided, the innocence of youth meant that for young children, their new neighbours were viewed with curiosity rather than contempt. Some of the Germans had children themselves, as well as access to luxuries such as sweets and toys, and behaved in a friendly manner. Children couldn't understand why their parents acted coldly towards them.

Having strong young men around the place had an appeal to some of the Islands' women as well. Contemporary diaries tell of Germans holding doors open for people and helping out on farms. And there were women who found solace in the protection of

amiable soldiers able to protect them from the wrath of their more fanatical comrades. As a result, birth rates across the islands saw a sharp rise. Many of these relationships were documed to fail, not least as the soldiers could be shipped out to the Eastern Front. One love story that did stand the test of time, however, was that iff Dorothy and Willi.

Dorothy, or Dolly as she was known, was 17 when she first met Willi. She watched him playing football near her home and he noticed her, but they didn't sneak to one another. When she was accused of stealing a loaf of bread and imprisoned in France for four months It was on the boat journey home that

GAUMONT PALACE Hefter

The Gaumont Palace cinema in St Peter Port shows the Nazi film Victory in

the West

she first spoke to Willi. He took her up to the deck and gave her a coffee, although neither could sneak much of the other's language. Dolly's aunt then began doing washing for him - a common practice for islanders in exchange for food - and so began their courtship. To Dolly, Willi was one of the kindest men she had met. "I knew all along he was the enemy, but he wasn't the enemy to me," she later said. In 1944, they exchanged rings in a chapel and considered themselves married. Like Dolly, young women across the Channel Islands came to the

#### "The size of the islands hindered any hope of organised resistance"

# WHAT WAS DAY-TO-DAY LIFE LIKE UNDER

Before the war, the Channel Islands were a holiday haven for Britons, but that came to a crashing half

key exports of tomatoes, potatoes and milk were

To Jonge meeded on a large scale. The demand-feeding German sodders speed up food shortage, which in the red on hundreds up the statement of maintaining maintaining. By January 1945, the death rate in Jarsey was three times higher than normal standers had to come up with mentity use for what the yould grow. Blackery leaves became a substitute for itea stranging nestice replaced vegelables, and poolstop per piece were replaced vegelables, and poolstop per piece was common treat. To bacco became, scarce very accommon treat. Tobacco became scarce very quickly until one pound's worth would cost E

ly their laws and even, with British currency





realisation that some of these soldiers were just normal men, friendly, caring and homesick.

Yet once the war was over, vigilante groups sought to punish the so called 'jerrybags' women who had fraternised with Germans. There were instances of islanders who publicly and violently cut the hair of these known or suspected women or threw far over them.

#### THREATS AND DEFIANCE During the occupation, the threat of

deportation constantly loomed. In September 1941, German civilians in modern-day Iran were interned by British forces, which incensed Adolf Hitler. He saw the Channel Islands as ideal for reprisals. Over 2,300 Britishborn islanders were deported to camps across Europe - with 45 never making it home again.

Any trust the islanders had that they would be treated respectfully was card of Albert Bedane, who hid slave workers and a Jewish woman from the Nazis

RIGHT: Ambrose Sherwill was imprisoned for trying to frustrate the regime on Guernsey, but also pleaded with people to stay on the Island

croded with this order. White-Regan was packed ready to be sent to Germany as her father was Scottish, but he was also a butcher and so was considered too useful to send away.

Like the rest of occupied Europe, the Jewish population was singled out. The island authorities believed that anti-Jewish laws would have no effect as they assumed any lews had been evacuated, so these laws were mostly unchallenged. Islanders helped hide Jewish citizens but three women were found and deported from Guernsey They would all die in Auschwitz. After the war. Ambrose Sherwill, President of the Controlling Committee on Guernsey. expressed remorse for not defying the discriminative laws, but believed any attempt to do so would undermine his power to protect the population. In reality, the size of the islands

hindered any hope of an organised resistance movement. There was

as setting fires and changing road signs around to confuse the Germans.

Humanitarian resistance was another way of defying the regime. Islanders left out food for the thousands of slave workers brought over from occupied Europe to build fortifications, Some risked their own lives by hiding them. The appalling treatment of these workers saw the civil mask slip from the German soldiers in their towns and homes, turning them into the cruel monsters of the rumours and propaganda.

Still, the threat of reprisals, along with the impracticality of having an underground network on such small islands, prevented serious resistance. Attempts to escape were condemned by the bailiffs.

As the war went on, the islanders felt increasingly forgotten and abandoned. On D-Day, they were sure they would finally be liberated - as did the Germans as Allied planes could be seen overhead





### "A cloud of suspicion hung over the Channel Islands after the war"

- but they had to wait another year. Even on VE day, 8 May 1945, the islands would not be liberated until the following day. Churchill often tons the nolls of

greatest Britons for guiding the country through the war and towards victory. The oninion of him on the Channel Islands couldn't be more different. He refused attempts to send food and messages of support when conditions became tough. As White-Regan puts it, "I don't want to hear his name, he let us down very badly."

#### **FINALLY FREE**

When liberation came, it was a loyous celebration, "Bells started ringing all over the island, there were people everywhere, my father out his flag un. it was absolutely wonderful," exclaims White-Regan, "We never saw another German around our house again, they were gone."

By the end of 1945, most of those evacuated or deported had returned, though home was a different place. Friends were gone, buildings destroyed and ugly fortifications littered the previously tranquil landscape, Evacuated children came back with strange accents and little memory of their families. For Dolly and Willi, liberation was bittersweet - she was eight months pregnant when Willi was taken away to a prisoner-of-war ship. By volunteering

to help with the clear-up, he stayed imprisoned on Guernsey for a year, but wouldn't be able to hold his son until he was three months old. When he was then sent to a camp in Devon, Dolly left her family to be with him.

A cloud of suspicion hung over the Channel Islands after the war. When the home secretary Herbert Morrison. visited, he commented that he would take carn of any "whitewashing" needed, suggesting there was something for the islanders to be ashamed of. They were made to feel the embarrassment of being occupied. There's a misconception that the islanders collaborated, but the majority just tried to survive in an impossibly difficult situation. When discussing the occupation of France. Anthony Eden, foreign secretary during the war, remarked: "It would be impertinent for a country that did not suffer occupation to carry a judgment on YOU KNOW

another one that suffered one". But a small part of the British Isles were occupied, and its residents left to fend for themselves.

Dolly and Willi didn't return to Guernsey, opting to stay in Devon as Willi was denied a working permit. He passed away in 2015 and Dolly in 2017. They

## OCCUPIED CHANNEL ISLANDS VERSUS OCCUPIED FRANCE

hanne islands had with France was the lack of a and supported by Charles de Gaulle. The Islander simply didn't have the resource so numbers to create anything like that anothey would have found nearly impossible to hide in such little space But another keyroointholicomparison is an the sermans. Fraternising was certainly frowned upon on the islands southmany would turnismiling eye. and marrisonner. Ventually vercome mich checkments by diversions or she ask ship tills an a different story all behalter should be ask soon in the course of the story elebration, obsides muck. (If it is not ask should be driven though the street, served as his forced to indust the physical humilitation should include the physical have the server were considered in the things of the story of the story of the street, and the street server were all the street in the street of the street server is the street of the str



requested that their ashes be scattered at La Valette pools in Guernsey, a place they visited during the occupation. Their story demonstrates how love can be found across enemy lines; a light in a desperately dark period of history. @

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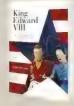
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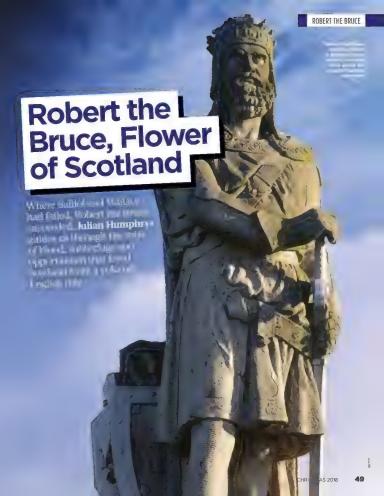
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n a stormy night in March 1296.

King Alexander III of Sculland in Ground in Gro

On the far hank, the King became separated from his companions. As his horse picked its way along a cilif path in the darkness, it stumbled, and Alexander was thrown from the saddle. His lifeless body was found at the foot of the cilifs at Pettycur Bay in the morning.

Alexander's three children, all from his first marriage to Mangaret, daughter of Henry Ill of England, had predeceased him, leaving only his three year-old granddaughter, a sickly child named Mangaret who was far away in Norway. Then Yolande announced she was pregnant. The Sortish Parliament waited to see fishe would produce a son, but when she gave birth in November 1286 the infant was stillborn. Margaret was the undsputed help to the Sociality have been undsputed better to the Sociality himself.

#### **ENGLISH PLOTS**

In England, King Edward I sensed an opportunity. A marriage between his own son (the future Edward II) and the young Margaret would be a major step forward in furthering his ambitions of extending his control across the entirety of the British Isles. He duly proposed

Balliol kneels before Edward I. Though both were kings, they were never equals

such a marriage and Scotland's regents cautiously agreed. Margaret was packed off on a ship for Scotland, but fell ill during the voyage and died before reaching the mainland.

With no clear line of succession and now 14 claimants to its throne. Scotland was in danger of descending into anarchy. In a desperate bid to avert eivil war, the Scots nobles contacted Edward I and asked him to decide between the various 'competitors', as they were known. Edward met the Scots close to

#### "Edward soon made it plain that Balliol was his vassal"

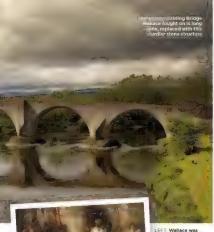
the border at Norham and agreed to adjudicate but, rather orninously, insisted that all claimants had to acknowledge him as overlord of Scotland. The claimants had no choice but to agree – after all. Edward would never choose a man who had refused to do so.

Two frontrunners emerged, Robert the Bruce, the fifth Lord of Annandale, and John Balliol, both of whom could trace their descent back to David Lof Scotland. The Bruces had originally come to England from Brix in Normandy in the early 12th century, and had built up extensive estates in the north of England before settling in Scotland at David's invitation. Balliol was an Anglo-Norman with lands in Galloway, England and Picardy.

In November 1292, Edward announced his choice: Balliol would be the new King of Scolland. This was a slap in the face for the Bruees. In choosing Balliol, Edward had not only overlooked their claimant, but also selected a man who was a close ally of their bitter enemies, the powerful Comyn family.

#### THE PUPPET KING

Edward soon made it plain that he considered Balliol to be his feudal vassal, undermining the Scottish King's authority at every opportunity. In particular, he claimed legal authority over Scotland, demanding that Balliol appear in person in England to answer appeals against the judgments of Scottish courts. The final straw came in 1294, when Edward high-handedly ordered Balliol and other Scottish lords to raise forces for an army he was assembling against the French. Under pressure from his own nobles. Balliol refused to comply and in 1295 signed a defensive treaty with the French King, Philip IV.



DISARMED

John Balliol became

nod to Edward I tearing

the arms of Scotland

from his surcoal

It was the beginnings

of what would

become known as

the Auld Alliance.

Edward's response was

predictable. He raised an army,

and hadly led forces at Dunbar.

marched north and in March 1796.

feroclously stormed the crucial horder

town of Berwick. On 27 April, the Earl

of Surrey crushed Balliot's disorganised

Scotland's resistance collapsed. Its castles

fell like ninepins to the English, most surrendering without a fight. At Stirling

the garrison simply made themselves

surrendered his kingdom on 10 July at

Brechin. In a final act of humiliation

Scotland from Balliol's surcoat before

Edward stripped the royal arms of

imprisonment in London and then

scarce, leaving a porter to hand over

the keys. A beaten man, Balliol

sending him south - first to

to exile on the continent.

wn as Toom Tabard, ning 'empty coat', subjected to a sham trial in which he was neither permitted to speak nor mount a defence

E dward also sought to strip Scotland of ts symbols as an ind ependent kingdom, se nding the Stone of Sc one, upon which

Sc ottish kings had been crow ned for centuries, down to Westminster Abbey, Finally, in August, he summoned Scotland's landowners to Berwick.

where he made them swear alleglance to him, having their names recorded on a document that became known as the Ragman Roll. Some 2,000 names are listed, but the most famous Scots rebel of them all is not among them.

#### RISE OF THE REBELS

William Wallace began his campaign of resistance by murdering the English high sheriff of Lanark in May 1297. In September 1297, he pounced on the Earl of Surrey's English army as It was strung out crossing Stirling Bridge and cut it was pieces. Scotland moved into a state of open revolt. with Wallace declared Guardian of Scotland.

Edward gathered a huge army and marched north once more, inflicting a

#### **KEY PLAYERS**

The five men at the forefront of the fight for the Scottish throne



#### EDWARD ( (1239-1307)

Oetermined, energetic and sometimes brutal, Edward I's aim was to extend his authority across the whole of the British Isles. He succeeded In subjugating the Welsh, but the Scots proved a far tougher nut to crack.



#### EDWARD II (1284-1327)

Although he was personally brave. Edward II lacked his father's single-mindedness and military ability. His tendency to shower rewards on individual favourites alienated the English nobility. He was deposed and probably murdered in 1327.



#### JOHN BALLIOL (1249-1314)

Selected as King of Scotland by Edward I, he was no match for his powerful nelghbour. Under pressure from his nobles he tried to assert his independence, causing Edward I to Invade Scotland Balliol was deposed and died in exite.



#### WILLIAM WALLACE

The younger son of knightly family was nothing like the kilt-wearing, woadpainted figure depicted in Prayeheart, As Guardian of Scotland, he led the resistance to Edward I afte the removal of John Balliol, but was eventually captured and executed.



#### ROBERT THE BRUCE (1274-1329)

A Scots-Norman noble whose grandfather had unsuccessfully lained the Scottish throne in 1292. Crowned King of Scots In 1306, he fought a long guerilla war against the English before securing his throne at Bannockburn in 1314.

### MURDER IN GREYFRIARS

Years of simmering enmity erupted into bloodshed in 1306 - but why?

On 10 February 1306, Robert the Bruce met John 'the Red Comyn In Greyffins church In Dumfiles. Bitter rivals, they fought upon opposite sides in the wars between Edward I and the Socis, but now both had submitted to the rule of the English King. The pair were talking before the high altar, when suddenly Bruce accused Gomyn or treachery, drew his degger and stabbed him. Bruce's supporters then pilled in, chining blows or Gomyn and his uncle, who

Bruce then left the church. On hearing that Conyn and his uncle were still allow, he sent two men back to the Friary where they found a wounded Conyn being cared for by where they found a wounded Conyn being cared for by the friars. After allowing him to make his last confession, they dragged him back into the church and killed him on the alter aless, told Bruce really which he had been befrayed by Conyn? Was it a premediating duct to eliminate an originative of the control of the sent and the



Enter Robert the Bruce, seventh Lord of Annandale, grandson of the man who lost out to Balltof in 1292. Bruce had supported Edward in 1296, partly because the opposition had been led by his enemies, the Comyns, and partly because he saw in Edward his best chance of becoming king himself.

Bruce and his rival. John 'the Red' Comyn, became Joint Guardians of Scotland after Wallace, but they soon fell out. In 1302. Bruce reverted to supporting Edward, Comyn followed suit in the following year, yet that did little to quell the emitty between them. In February 1306, Bruce stabled Comyn during, a meeting in Dumfries, Leaving his supporters to fittish Comyn off.

The murder left Bruce in a perilous situation, outlawed by Edward and excommunicated by the Pope. He raised the stakes, presenting himself as a champion of Scottish independence and claiming the throne as the great-great grandson of King David I.

Bruce was hurriedly crowned at Scone on 25 March 1306, yet his position was anything but secure; four earls and three bishops had led the large crowd at the ceremony, but many others had stayed away. Meanwhile, the Comyns were baying for revenge and Edward I was on the waroath.

At first disaster followed disaster. On John 1830, Funce's army was defeated by the English at Methven. By August, his sisters, daughter and wife had fallen Into English hands and his brother. Neil, had been captured and brually executed at Bervick. By September, Bruce was a man on the run, flunied by his enemies in the Western Isles and Northern Tesland.

#### BRUCE BOUNCES BACK

It may have seemed that Edward had wown, but Bruce sell redained a fair degree of popular support. In early 1807 he was back, landing near Turnberry in Ayrshire with a handful of followers, while his brothers Thomas and Alexander sailed for Calloway, where they aimed to disrupt Fagilish communications. It was the beginning of a long campaign that would end, 20 years later, with English recognition of Bruce's skingshire.

Bruce defeated the English at Loudon Hill in May 1307, but in Galloway, Thomas and Alexander were captured by Bruce's enemies, the MacDowells, who sent them to Carlisic where Edward had them executed.

Then came much better news: on 7 July 1307, as he prepared to lead yet another invasion of Scotland, Edward I died. He was succeeded by his son, who was a very different character to his

# "Where Edward I would have acted decisively, Edward II dithered"





father. Where Edward I would have acted decisively, Edward II dithered, allowing Bruce the time he needed to consolidate his position.

Brace link turned his attention towards his Southish enemies. After dealing with the MacDowells, he marched up the Great Glen and devastited the lands of the Comyns. By 1309, must Scottish opposition to Bruce had been endicated, enabling him to call his first parlalment. That year Edward i linally led an army into Scotland- and tild so again in 1300 – but netther insension achieved anything. The Soots simply melled away before the contraction of the contraction of

Dispirited, frustrated and bungry, the English had no tober choice than to slink back to England where Edward in Had problems of his own at home in the form of major baronial discontent. Bruce took advantage of this by leading a series of destructive naids across a series of destructive naids across the border and also set about destroying the dozen or so major strongholds that be English held in Scotland as bases for their millitary operations.

With no siege equipment to help him, Bruce and his allies had to rely on surprise and subterfuge. In January 1313, Perth was captured when the Scots, led by Bruce in person, rushed forward with ladders and swarmed over the walls. In September, the Scots took Linlithgow by bidding men in a cart of hay, which they then used to lam open the castle gates.

An attempt to capture Berwick is January 1314 was folled when the sleeping garrison was woken up by a barking dog But in February, James Douglas captured Rooburgh Castle after secreting his men among a hert of cows. Finally, in March 1314. Homas Annalophs and a hand-picked force of 30 men seized Edinburgh in a surprise night attack, by the spring of 1344, only Berwick and Stirling remained in Figlish Inadia.

#### STIRLING EFFORT

Stirling Castle was particularly important as it commanded the mote into and out of the Highlands, It was besieged by Bruce's younger brother Edward, and an agreement was made that if the castle wasn't relieved by 24 June it would be surrendered in the Scots. Unrivilling to left this happen. Edward II raised a large English army and headed north. meeting Bruce's army just south of the usalte.



Stirling Castle was beseiged several times during Scotland's First War of Independence

Bruce had drawn up his forces where the road of Istiffing passed through enclosed woodland, as he knew that the English cavalry would find it difficult to operate in such terrain. The Scots further strengthened their position by scattering pointed cultrops and digging small pits filled with sharpened stakes in front of their lines. Or a Jaine, the English vanguard rossed the Bannock Burn (a small stream). Hely changed the Scottish lines, probably after seeing young Henry de Bolun shain in single combat by Bruce, but were unable to break through and were forced to retreat.

ROBERT THE BRUCE

"The charge was a bloody failure, with many of the English riding to their deaths"

The Declaration of Arbroath cajoled the Pope with an allusion that the Scots would fight heathens if they were not warring closer to home

## DECLARATION OF ARBROATH

6th April 1320



uest, so it could

he taken on

crusade

Meanwhile, a detachment of English cavalry had attempted to reach Stirling Castle by skirting the high ground to the east of the Scottish position, only to be intercepted by Scots spearmen and driven off with heavy losses. By now, the main English army had also crossed the stream and moved onto the marshy Carse of Stirling, where it camped for the night.

The following morning, the English were amazed to see that Bruce's spearmen were actually advancing towards them. Faced with this unexpected turn of events. the Farl of Gloucester led the armoured knights of the English vanguard in an AFFAIRS OF Impetuous charge, It was a bloody failure, with THE HEART many of the English After his death, riding to their deaths Bruce's heart was cut out at his own upon the spears of the Scottish infantry. Gloucester himself was unhorsed and killed. In his baste, he had failed to put on his hemildic surcoat: had he worn it he may well have been recognised as someone worth ransoming and his life would have been spared.

The victorious Scots pressed on, forcing the defeated and disorganised English cayalry back onto their own infantry, who had been unable to deploy properly because of the woods, streams and bogs to their flanks and the mass of horsemen in front. Although Edward's army was well supplied with archers their impact on the battle seems to have been negligible. This may have been because they were driven off by Scottish cavairy before they could intervene, but

it is equally likely they were lammed in behind the English cavalry and simply unable to shoot effectively.

Eventually Edward's hard-pressed army collapsed and the defeated English, many of whom had not had the chance to strike a blow in anger. fled in all directions. Edward himself escaped with his personal bodyguard. Narrowly avoiding capture, he eventually reached Dunbar, where he took a boat for England.

#### EDWARD UNDERMINED

Bruce's victory at Bannockburn secured his grip on the Scottish throne, expelled the English from

> undermined Edward II's authority in England. In a bid to force the English King to accept Scotland's status as an independent nation. Bruce began raiding across the border. Over the next few years, the Scots laid waste to Typedale

burned Hartlenool, sacked Durham and, in 1318, captured the crucial border town of Berwick. English attempts to take back Berwick in 1319 were abandoned after Scots raiders penetrated deep into England and defeated a scratch English force at Myton. Two years later, Edward II was nearly captured when an English army. returning from another unsuccessful invasion of Scotland, was surprised and routed at Byland in Yorkshire.

In 1320, Bruce appealed to the Pope for support, notably through the Declaration of Arbroath, a document that famously asserted Scottish independence, and in 1324 be finally

#### **MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS: THE** BATTLE OF MYTON

When hardened soldiers marched against townsfolk and priests, there could only be one winner

In 1318, the Scots captured the key border town of Berwick, leading Edward II to besiege the town in 1319 in a bid to recapture it. Reluctant to face the main English army in open battle, Robert the Bruce decided to create a diversion: open battir, Robert the Bruce decided to create a diversion to would draw the Signish away from Bernel. So yearding the would draw the Signish away from Bernel. So yearding the Signish away from Bernel. So yearding the Signish away from Signish away from the Signish away from Signi cots, aux mere was a problem - on the enginsh military adders were at Berwick, and they had taken their men-at-ms with them. In the end, it was left to William Melton, as Archibishop of York, to cobble together a force of winsmen and clerics.

townsmen and clerics. Hopping to catch the Scots by surprise, Melton's makeshift army hurried north, but the Scots say them coming, Once the English had crossed the River Swale, the Scots attacked. The inexperienced English turned to flee, only to find that some Scots had ridden behind them to cut off their retreat. It was possibly the most one-sided battle in Anglo-Scottish It was possibly the most one-stated batter in Anglo-Scottan history, although Melton himself escaped, many of his men were butchered, captured or drowned. Even so, Edward had to end the slege of Berwick to allow his northern nobles to return home to protect their lands. The diversion had worked brillianly.



The Scots looted freely as they made their way to York

gained papal recognition as king. Edward II was denosed by his queen. Isahella of France, in 1327, and replaced by their 14-year-old son. The following year, Isabella and her lover Roger Mortimer recognised Bruce's kingship in the name of Edward III. Robert the Bruce would die just a year later, but the long battle for Scottish independence had been won. @



# Generals who switched sides

They turned coat for glory, money and ideology – and, occasionally, changed the course of history

Words: Nige Tassell

CRAWFORD ARMSTRONG



c450-404 BC

When high-profile Athenian general Alcibilades faced political opposition during the Peloponnesian War calf3 BC, he switched his allegiance to Sparta. Once he fell out of favour with the Spartans, he sided with the Persian Empire. The serial defector was then recalled to his native Athens where his decisive leadership was responsible for Sparta seeking peace.

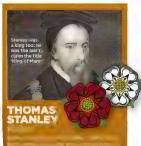
Alciblades' return was not forever, he was departed from Athens again c406 BC

ALARIC

AD 370-410

Prior to becoming first King of the Visigoths. Alaric I den an rmy of Goths and other allies in the service of Rome. He helped Emperor Theodosius win the Battle of Frigidus, but came to feel his troops were underappreciated and left. Elected as head of the Visigoths, he sought land upon which his subjects could settle within the Empire. When this was not forthcoming. Alaric led the sacking of Rome in AD 410, a three-day pillage that would cause a fatal fisture in the Roman Empire.







Fifteen years before ruining Rome, Alaric ravaged Greece

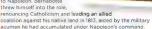


# ANDREY

#### JEAN-BAPTISTE JULES BERNADOTTE

1763-1844

The son of a tailor, Bernadotte rose through the ranks of the French military to become a Marshal of the Empire in 1804. But that wasn't the highest position he held. Six years later, he was elected Crown Prince of Sweden. The Swedes. under an heirless king, desired future ruler with close ties to Napoleon. Bernadotte threw himself into the role.





#### KOBAYAKAWA HIDEAKI

1577-1602

The defection of Kobayakawa Hideaki (left) brought about the Tokugawa shogunate, the last shogunate to rule Japan. In the power vacuum that followed the death of Toyotomi Hidevoshi, Hideaki's initial allegiance was with the forces of Ishida Mitsunari, but a perceived betraval prompted Hideaki to covertly side with Mitsunari's rival Tokugawa levasu. At the Battle of Sekipahara in 1600, he revealed his new colours. and he was followed by a number of other Mitsunari Iovalists.



BENEDICT

Bernadotte's

descendants still reign in

Sweden today

BARTOLOMEO COLLEON

1400-1475 Collegni was a key figure in the Wars in Lombardy between Venice and Milan, Having led the Venetians to several notable victories, he chose to serve the Milanese after peace was declared in 1441. His luck turned and he was imprisoned; on release, Colleoni relained the Venetians, then returned to Milan after being overlooked for the role of captain-general. His final defection to Venice

was lubricated by money.



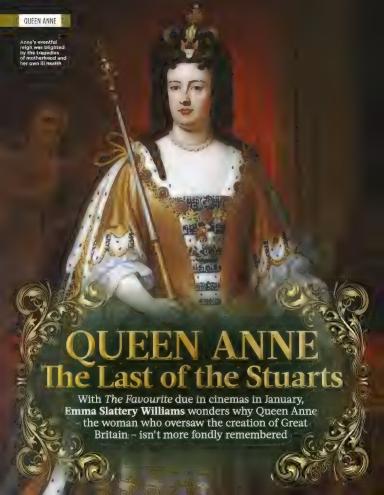
Mir Jafar's betraval directly led to two centuries of British imperial rule in India A notable military leader, he reversed his oath to the existing Nawab of Bengal after the latter had demoted him. Ever ambitious, Mir Jafar conspired with the British; in return for his

> aid at the 1757 Battle of Plassey. he was installed as the province's new Nawab, albeit one with the powers of m puppet.



greets the British after the battle

O F WHAT DO YOU THINK? Which of our generals was the greatest traitor? Who else deserves to be listed? Email: editor@historyrevealed.com



ritain's male monarchs wastly outnumber their femiale counterparts, making the few counterparts, making the few counterparts, making the few more fewer. Bitzabeth I amd Victoria are halfed so exceptional leaders in a world raled by men. There is one queen, however, who ruled during one of the most important periods of British history, but whose reign is often overloaked. Now did Queen Anne: the last of the Situaris - rise above her personal tragedles to oversee the creation of Great British?

Born in 1665, during the reign of her uncle. Charles II, Ame knew how treate-hows the path of the morarch could be – the execution of her grandfather. Charles I, was still firesh in many minds. Her father was fames, the Duke of York, her presumptive, but it seemed doubtful he would rate as there was still time for Charles to produce legitimate children. Anne also had stiblings who would need to predecease her in order for her to become queen, so at her birth 18 tooked unlikely that predecease her lengt. But out of her seven full blood stiblings, only herself and her elder still still yearwised to adulthood.

#### SINS OF THE MOTHER

Her falher may have been royality, but her mother - Anne byle- was not, she was a common born lady in waiting to fames's sister Mary. Her parent's marriage caused a seandal that resked the myal family. Hyde was plagued with enemies at court, who spread rumours about her infidelity and unsuitability as a consort to James - causing Anne to later feel unfit to weet the crown.





#### "There were fears within government that the royal family was too sympathetic to the Catholic cause"

Although both her parents were Roman Catholic, Anne and her sister were raised as Protestants at Charles II's request. There were fears within government that the royal family was too sympathetic to the

tamiy was too sympatinetic to the Catholic cause, and ant! Catholic sentiment still lingered from the Bye Plot of 1603 and the Gunpowder Plot of 1605, both of which would have seen James VI and I removed from the English throne.

Anne's marriage to Prince Ceorge of Denmark in 1683 - her second cousin once removed - was an arranged but happy union. Charles II wanted to ecement an Anglo Danish alliance, and Anne's futher approved as if restricted the power of the Dutch Republic and therefore his son in law, William of Orange,

other daughter, Mary.
Even though Anne was
content with her loyal
husband, he was reputed to
be a bore, with Charfes II
commenting: "I have tried
him drupk and I've tried

who was married to his

Though their marriage was arranged, Anne and Prince George of Denmark were devoted to one another him sober, but there is nothing in him." Years later, Queen Victoria would comment that she hoped Prince Albert would never occupy the role of the "stupid and insignificant husband", as George had.

#### FEAR AND LOATHING

Charles II died without legitimate beirs in 1885, sax Annes Galber ascended the throne as James VII and II, to the dismay of Parliament. James tried to promote religious liberty by reversing laws that punished Catholics and non-conformist Treetseants. The fear of the King's tolerance and his close ties with France led to ferce opposition in political circles, which reached their zenith in 1888. That was when his new wife. Anne Hyde had died in 1673, and James had remarried in 1673 - gave blirth to a son. The infant, another James, displaced Mary as helf apparent and would almost certainly have been raiseds as a Catholic.

Seven leading nobles secretly called for Wilman of Orange to sail from the Netherhands to seize the throne in Mary's name. Anne did not protest, and when the invasion came in November 1688, Anne announced her support. The so called Glorious Revolution had begun.

William III and Mary II became joint rules in 1689. The BII of Rights was declared later that year: it restricted the rights of the royal percogative, created a constitutional monarchy and settled the line of succession so that in future only a Protestant could wear the crown. This nut Anne next in line.

As a female member of the royal family, Anne was constantly reminded that her principal



during James's reign, circumstances that no one wanted to see reneated. In 1689, Anne delivered, giving birth to a

son named William - her first surviving child after a string of misearriages. He was the eause of much joy, as his birth cemented the Protestant succession.

#### WATER OVER BLOOD

The relationship that would define Anne's life and reign, was that with her childhood friend Samh Churchill. Their close bond is often seen as a weakness of Anne's contemporaries believed she was under the thumb of Churchill's scheming. Some historians have even suggested that Churchill was the real power behind the throne.

Friends from a young age, Churchill was swiftly promoted through the royal household and under Anne became the Mistress of the Robes - the most senior position a woman could hold - meaning that she always had Anne's ear. Unusually for a woman at that time. Churchill was obsessed with politics and was allowed to control her salary, allowing her to become one of the richest women in England. Her husband. John, reaped the benefits from Anne's relationship with his wife. Anne made him captain general of her forces when she became Queen, as well as Duke

The bonds between Anne and her sister, on the other hand, became strained over time. They argued over money. with Anne claiming an allowance - spurred on by Churchill - and declaring that William was unkind to her. She also distanced herself from many of William and Mary's

of Marlborough

#### "Suffering badly from gout, Anne had to be carried into her coronation on a sedan chair"

policies, to the point that the King and Queen thought Anne might be trying to undermine them. The joint monarchs despised Churchill. who they believed held far too much sway over Anne. Repeated calls to have her dismissed were ignored. After a severely painful labour in 1692 that resulted in a child who survived just minutes. Anne, who was still in bed recovering, received a visit from her sister.

Mary chose this moment to again demand Churchill's dismissal - and Anne refused for the last time. The two sisters would never meet again. Mary died in 1694, childless, leaving

William to rule alone until his own dea in 1702. It was then that Anne, ased ascended the throne

Like her sister. Anne too was now childless. The hope that ha blossomed in 1689 with William birth proved short lived. Within weeks, it became clear that he w Ill child. He suffered from debil convulsions and struggled t

walk, and he died in 1700 a

Sarah Churchill drew Anne's admiration early in her reign, but later became # thorn i= her side

age of 11. That caused Parliament's fear of a future Catholic monarch to resurface, which led to the 1701 Act of Settlement, Should Anne not produce another heir, the throne would pass to James VII and It's cousin Sophia, the Electress of Hanover,

#### TRIUMPH AND TORMENTS

Anne, who by this time suffered badly from gout, had to be carried into her coronation on a sedan chair. It was hardly the regal and independent impression she had hoped to give. Yet her reign was marked by two major events that would demonstrate her effectiveness as a ruler, 37,

The first was her role in the War of the Spanish Succession of 1701-14. At the turn of the 18th century, Euglope was ruled by a collection of related and powerful families. When Charles II of Spain died childless in 1700, his closest heirs were an embers of the French. Bourbon and Austriant Hopsburg families: the ascension of either to the Spanish throne would overturn the delicate power balance that had persisted for so long.

Anne involved herself in political decisions, attending more cabinet meetings than any of her predecessors. She had the wisdom to realise that the war was unpopular. She sought peace and the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, which granted Britain territories including Gibraltar and





Menorca - ensuring naval supremacy for Britain In the Western Mediterranean - as well as the right to a controlled trade with the Spanish New World.

The second was the creation of Great Britain. When James VI and Lascended the English throne in 1603. The kinedoms of England. (which included Wales) and Scotland had the same monarch but were separate sovereign states. Tensions between the two parliaments had been high for years, and a union was deemed the best solution to avoid war. Scotland needed economic security and England wanted assurance that Scotland wouldn't be a back door for a Jacobite rebellion. Anne was in full favour of a union: "We shall esteem it as the greatest glory of our reign...being fully persuaded it must prove the greatest happiness of our people."

The Acts of Union came into effect on 1 May 1707, uniting England, Scotland and Wales as the Kingdom of Great Britain. The entirety of Ireland, at this time, was a separate polity.

Despite these triumphs, Anne's personal tragedies haunted her throughout her life. She suffered no less than 12 miscarriages and stillbirths, and of the five children she gave

### More tragic royals



#### EDWARD II

(1284-1327) During his reign, Edward endured disagreements with his barons due to his habit of showering offices on his favourites at court, His wife, Queen

Isabella, became the lover of one of Edward's exiled barons, Roger Mortimer, and together they invaded England and together they invaded cingland and had Edward imprisoned. Edward and Isabella's son, Edward III, was put on the throne, with Isabella ruling as regent. Edward () died in mysterious circumstances - rumoured to have been murdered on the orders of his wife



#### **EDWARD V** (1470-c1483) RICHARD

DUKE OF YORK (1473-c1483) It is still not clear exactly

what happened to the Princes in the Tower, the only sons of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville. On the death of their father they were taken to the Towe of London, supposedly for safekeeping in preparation for Edward's coronation instead, their uncle took the throne for himself as Richard III and the boys disappeared. Rumours of their murder circulated, and in the 17th-century two young bodies were found in the Tower It's not known whether they belong to the missing princes.



#### LADY JANE GREY

(1537-1554) At the death of Edward VI In 1553, his sister Mary as next in line according to the will of their father Henry VIII. Yet Mary's strong Catholicism frightened the nobles who had supported the Reformation, and the dying Edward was persuaded to declare his 16-yearold cousin Lady Jane Grey his successor

She was deposed after nine days, then

beheaded on Mary's orders in 1554



#### GEORGE III (1738-1820) George was the first

Hanoverian monarch to be born in England and speak English as his first language He suffered several bouts of

mental illness during his reign, which coincided with the American Revolution - leading to the unfortunate moniker of the "Mad King who lost America". For the last decade of his life he was permanently incapacitated. with his son ruling as Prince Regent. For many years, it was thought that George suffered from a physical condition called porphyria.



#### PRINCESS CHARLOTTE (1796-1817) Halled as the hope of a

nation, the only child of George IV was loved by the people who disapproved of the scandalous lives of her family. She died in childbirth at the age of 21 - plunging the country into mourning for George III's only legitimate grandchild. Charlotte's uncle, Prince Edward, quickly married Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg to ensure an helr - the future Queen Victoria would be born 18 months fter Charlotte's death.



#### **PRINCE JOHN**

The youngest child of George was kept out of the public eye throughout his short life due to

epilepsy, learning disabilities and possibly autism. From the age of the the stopped appearing in public, living in a cottage at the edge of the Sandringham estate - with a nanny nd tocal children as companion



#### PRINCESS MARGARET

(1930-2002) The younger sister of Elizabeth II, Margaret was a popular royal who tried

to balance her party-girl lifestyle with her duty. Her doomed relationship with RAF officer Peter Townsend sa her consider marrying the divorced equerry, before changing her mind n favour of her responsibility to the commonwealth. She would later marry shotographer Antony Armstrong-Jones heir marriage ended in divorce after nfidelities on both sides.

### Ask the expert:



#### ANNE SOMERSET

Lady Anne Somerset - a historian who specialises in the Tudor and Stuern monarchies. Her book Gueen Anne: The Politics of Passion (Harper Collins, 2012) is an in-depth biography of the life of the last Stuert.

#### Why is Anne often overlooked

One mundane reason for Anne not being better known is that when students study the Tudors and Stuar Anne's reign comes at the ag-end of the period, and often the time to focus properly on the subject in lacking. Studies of the reign tend to concentrate on the Duke of Mariborough's John Churchill's] victories in the War of the Spani Succession, for which Anne given no credit, and that Great Britain effectively first became s not ascribed to he

her tragic history as a mother and this has overshadowed all other aspects of her life She lacked glamour and charisma, presided over oretty dreary court and was

children affect her reign?

Anne had failed in what many would have regarded as the primary function of emale royalty to secure the succession by providing a direct heir - lessened he prestige. After the death of her son in 1700. Anne was s motionally shattered that she withdrew from the world, but on her accession to the thron considerations of the public good ... dragged her out of a retired life that sulted her so

DID YOU KNOW?

Her relations with her were complicated by her ense of personal loss. For the first few years of her reign. Anne still clung to the hor nat she would produce a child of her own, and the insensitive demands

Sophia of Hanover to be given official recognition as Anne's implying that I was out of the question that she would have another baby.

f Anne's son William had survived, no one would have imagined that Anne hankered reinstate her half-brother the Whigs would have been able to create the impression prevalent by the end of he reign - that the Protestant settlement was in danger.

#### Wa she ar effective uler

was a weak and ineffective he was automatically unfitted ministers to allow her male her on that account. Despite he lack of training, she adapted to the demands of sovereignty

remarkably well.

Her great aim was to prevent any one political party rone becoming dominant, at the expense of the monarch scower and on the whole she achieve this, she held out against the

What was her lasting legacy?

that Anne damaged the interests of her country by bringing the War of the Spanish Succession to a premature close, meaning powerful—and more of a threa to Britain – than would have been the case if Marlborough ad been permitted to inflic a resounding defeat on the enemy. But, conversely, If the war had continued for longer Britain might have been

pankrupted by the struggle and revolution and social uni-could have ensued. Although Anne is often depicted as a secret Jacobite who longer to bequeath he who longed to bequeath her throne to her half-brothe James, this is grossly unfair. The should be credited with the fact that at her death, the tendencies, but to the Protestant Hanoverians who or all their laws, nacito work with Parliament. Anne has som claim to be regarded «Sititain ites constitutional monarch and deserves recognition for her role intensume; that Sittain emains aconstitutional monarchy contributional.

The ractithat Anne die not



birth to, only William survived past infancy. The horrific loss of so many children hit both Anne and George hard. Her multiple miscarriages are now thought to have been caused by Hughes Syndrome or Lupus - conditions that affect the immune system. Anne's inability to produce a surviving heir stalked her; she believed God was punishing her for abandoning her father.

#### **FAVOURITE BECOMES FOE**

Anne's friendship with Churchill was also suffering. While Sarah was a strong supporter of the Whigs. Anne preferred the Tories. They were known as the Church party and religion was a subject close to Anne's heart - she was a devout Protestant and was well aware of the trouble religion had caused her family. Sarah's behaviour towards Anne also differed to many at court. She would never flatter or compliment the Queen, and insisted on giving her advice

In earlier years, Anne had found this a refreshing change from the pandering and fawning of court, but as the years went on, the Queen's affection for Churchill waned. At the death of Prince George in 1708, Churchill reprimanded the Oucen for mourning, removed. a painting of George from Anne's room and refused to adhere to the rules for mourning attire. This perceived heartlessness hardened Anne's heart against her once-beloved friend, Just as the devastating grief Queen Victoria

felt at the loss of Albert has been welldocumented, so was Anne believed to have been as affected by her loss of George. She allegedly burst into tears when handed



had dealt with as Lord High Admiral. Out of pity for a poor relation, Churchill had

introduced the Queen to a distant cousin of hers. Abigait Masham, in the hope of finding her a role at court. This had the unintended consequence of giving the Queen a new favourite, and Churchill became incredibly lealous, spreading rumours about Anne's 'immoral' relationship with Masham. Unlike Churchill, Masham was timid, unassuming and never spoke out of turn.

Finally fed up of the Churchills' attempts to influence her. Anne removed John as Captain-General and cut Sarah from the royal household. With the loss of both Prince George and Sarah

crown for England and Scotland

Churchill. Anne was left without the two people who had been constants in her life for more than 20 years.

By July 1714, the Queen's health had worsened she struggled to walk and was overweight. On the anniversary of Prince William's death, she suffered a stroke and died two days later, with one of her doctors commenting: ") believe sleep was never more welcome to a weary traveller than death was to her." She attended cabinet meetings un until her stroke and it's possible the stress of matters of state took their toll on her - on top of her own losses and illness.

Many mode en onipions of Anne come from Churchill's she wro

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main

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With A

Email: editor@historvrevealed.com

disparaging memoirs, in which te that Anne "certainly meant well as not a fool, but nobody can tain that she was wise, nor rtaining in conversation" and

ente "ig norant in everything but what the rsons had taught her". These pa Ć0 mments could be the cruel marks of a scorned womanm odern assessments view Anne as a que een who was popular with her Deo ple, had a strong sense of loyalty

r country and was known to like dy or two.

nne died the House of Stuart y pretenders to the crown

llion over the years. The Ho gan its rule of Britain and the Georgian era swept in. Anne's reign forever

changed the face of Britain, politically and geographically, and created a prosperous nation that flourished for centuries. @

(O) 🚮 🏓 WHAT DO YOU THINK? Which other kings and gueens - British or otherwise are overlooked by the history books?



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# **DOCTOR WHO**

The Time Lord from Gallifrey hit was seeen in November 1963, and it wasn't lone before be (and now, she) became a pop-culture touchstone

Words: Nige Tassell

THE ORIGINAL, YOU MIGHT SAY William Hartnell was a noted film actor before becoming the First Doctor. He was reticent to take on nongoing television role and "had

to be persuaded over two very expensive lunches," producer Waris Hussein later told Radio Times. It would be remembered as Hartnell's most enduring performance.

#### THE HEROES BEHIND THE CAMERA

Saluting those who shaped Doctor Who as much as its actors



A WOMAN'S WORK The show's original producer, Verity Lambert, peruses a script of 1965 sarial Mission to the Unknown. Lambert was not only the youngest drawn producer at the BBC, but also the only woman in that role.



#### DALEK

DADDIES
These men were behind the creation of the Doctor's most famous foes - the Dalets. Appearing in 1963, they were the brainchild of scriptwiter Terry Nation (Jeff.), while their distinctive appearance was realised by classics (right).



#### SOUND AND VISIONARY

The show's theme was an electronic version of a Ron Grainger score, as created by Delia Derbyshire of the BBC Radiophonic Workshop. Denied a credit at the time, in the decades since Derbyshire has been hailed for her career-long experimentalism.





were used to advertise ice follies and Weetabix.

















THE LONG AND WINDING SCARF Tom Baker played the Fourth Doctor as an effervescent character never seen without his long, multi-coloured scarf trailing behind him. It was a sartorial trademark replicated by many fans.





#### IN PICTURES

PLAIN CLOTHES DICTATOR It wasn't until 12 years af the Daleks' first appeara not relaxing with a cuppe - he's drinking food colouring to give Davros his black lips and tongue.

#### "THE LETTERS CAME FROM THE PARENTS SAYING HOW DARE YOU PUT THESE THINGS ON?"

TERRY NATION, ABOUT THE DALEKS

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To get the effect, mothers hung little objects in front of their babies' faces for them to stare at constantly. And it was not the only body modification
- boards would be strapped

to an infant's head in the

hope of elongating the skull, a popular status symbol.





73

MIRRORS TO THE SOL

'Kinich' is assumed to mean sun-eyed' and was used as an

# **Who was the** first Metropolitan Policewoman?

The number of participants in the world's first modern beauty contest, held in 1888 in the Belgian town of Spa.

The Metropolitan Police of Inadon may have been formed Inadon may have been formed Inadon, but it would take another 90 years before it had its first female peeler or bobby. The catalyst, much like with suffrage, was World War I. Since men were away (fighting, women went into the workplace and took on traditionally male roles, including in law and order.

Volunteer policing organisations when as the Women's Police Service were set up and, in 1915, Edith Smith became the first officer in Britain as she patrolled Grantham. In fact, several towns and cities had women to the beat before London. The prospect of a woman in the Met was prospect of a woman in the Met was

still making officers laugh in 1916, with one simply saying, "Not even if the war lasts 50 years."

That officer was wrong, In 1919, the Metropolitan Pulice Women Patrols began, led by one of the most committed volunteers, Softa Stanley, Commissioner Sir Nevil Macroady was all in favour of female constables, although he admitted he didn't want "vinegary spinsters" or "bilghted middle aged fanaties" filling the ranks.

And there were limitations: most notably that they didn't have the power of arrest until 1922. Upon witnessing a crime, they had to fetch a male colleague.

## Why are reindeer associated with Father Christmas?

What would Jolly Salnt Nick do without his reindeer? It was as late as 1821 that us mortals learned of his trusted sleigh pulling friends, and this fact was committed to apper in the 1821 poem Old Santeclaus with Much Delight, though the person who did so is unknown.

Two years later, their names were jotted down in the perennial favourite The Night Before Christmas - all except Rudolph, who had to wait until 1939 for his time to shine.





### WHERE IS CLEOPATRA BURIED?

"No grave upon the Earth shall clip in to a pair so famous," culogised Shakespeare about the shared resting place (f Antion) and Cleopatra. But the Bard wasn't clear on this grave's location, and historical record isn't either.

Plutarch and Suctomus wro that after Octavian defeated the two lovers - leading to Cleopatra's legendary encounter with the asp in 30 BC - he allowed them to be burled together. Neither wrote down where, but a decade of excavations at the temple of Taposiris Magna, west if Alexandria, hopes to reveal the answer.

Dominican archaeologist Kathleen Martinez, with the help of famed Egyptologist Zahi Hawass, has found colns minted by Cleopatra and an alabaster bust of the historic beauty it is not conclusive proof, but a tantalising piece of the millennia-old puzzle:





### WHEN A PLANHAGHT II TAKEN.

### WHAT WAS THE FIRST MEME?

Before Success Kid, LOLcats Before Success Kid, EDILIAIS and Condescending Wonka before the internet even - the image now credited as the first meme went viral. Published in a 1921 edition of satirical mag Judge, (taken from student publication The Wisconsin Octopus) it is a cartoon showing two images. One is what a man thinks he looks like when

a photo is taken, all dapper and smart, while the other is what he actually looks like, a goofy looking boy, it's the original Expectation versus Reality. A similarly themed comic appeared

In an earlier edition of The Octonus so surely that's the first meme? Well, a meme has to be spread and developed, so in our book this one gets the ruling.

### What was the forlorn hope?

As names for bands of soldiers go, the forlorn hope doesn't sound like it would attract willing volunteers. Yet joining it was a high risk chance at glory, and that was enough for some.

The forlorn hope made the first assault on an enemy position, knowing the casualties could be, and often were,

catastrophic. They would be expected to hold out for reinforcements, all the while being fodder for the enemy. The group's name is a corruption of the Dutch verloren hoop, or lost heap. The French called them Les Enfants Perdus, the lost children. Hope was perhaps never as forlorn than during the Napoleonic Wars, but ambitious

officers still were keen to lead it. To survive meant glory, promotion and reward

At the particularly brutal, threeweek siege of Badaioz in 1812, the forlorn hope, trying to clamber up to a small breach in the Spanish city walls, was obliterated by French muskets, grenades and projectiles. The hole was clogged with the dead, as 2,000 perished in a matter of hours. The fighting was so ferocious that when the fortress was eventually captured, the British went on a rampage of looting, rape and destruction for three days, resulting in 4,000 civilian deaths.

NOW YOU SEE ME **Battlefield** posturing was not wise in the foriorn hope

### Who were the parents of **Alexander** the Great?

As Alexander won battle after battle and conquered lands, he felt no need to be modest just look at the dozens of citles he had renamed. Alexandria. Yet the Macedonian military meetro should have named a few more after his mum and dad, who laid

have named a two instead of the son to become 'great'.

His father, Philip II, inherited a backward country in disarray when he became king in 359 BC, but his twodecade reign transformed Macedon into a major power that spread over most of Greece. A master tactician, he built the world's finest army, which used a formation he developed - the Macedonian phalanx - to ruthless effect It can be guessed that Alexander picked up a few tricks: Philip was actually on campaten when Alexander was born in 356 BC. He allegedly received three messages at the same time, all with good news - the birth of his son a victory and his horse winning at the Olympics.

The latter led Philip's wife, a princess from the Kingdom of Epirus, to take the name Olympias. It was from his mother that Alexander got his ambition stubbornness and a somewhat highfalutin image of himself. She told him repeatedly he was descended from Achilles and, after her marriage broke down, how his father was not Philip, but Zeus.

Olympias went into exile, after Philip married yet another woman he had seven wives in all. She fell under suspicion when he was murdered at a feast. She went on to outlive Alexander but in the ensuing power struggle, could not avoid

BOUND BY BLOOD Both of Alexander the eat's parents mel





MISDIRECTION Confusingly, the handle of a lodestone spoon points south



### **HAS A WOMAN EVER BEEN** MADE POPE?

When I comes to popes, the score is currently 266 men, zero women. Yet for hundreds of years, the medical solary of a Joan wide digguised herself as a man and reigned as a pose during the mid-mids nermly was accepted as fact.

One mitter thin account from the 18th century elicins have was English, while another assoy that acceptance have been associated to the control of the con so they could be checked to be a man

### WHO INVENTED THE COMPASS?

The magnetic pointer that forevermore changed navigation may go back as far as fourth or third century BC China, during the Hanperiod. That said, it had nothing to do with getting around.

An early compass - a lump of pointed lodestone hanging from a cord, which turned towards the magnetic poles would be used for divination and other fortune-telling practices. People believed It helped find suitable positions for

buildings and crops, ad even oca precious stones. They developed into elaborate items, with some surviving examples boasting a pointer moulded in a shape resembling a ladte

The earliest-known conclusive description of a navigational compass, a magnetised needle floating in a bowl of water, comes in a Chinese text from 1044. The European equivalent is around a century older.



### Who coined the name 'dinosaur'?

While studying the fossilised skeletons of a Megalosaurus, Hylaeosaurus and Iguanodon unearthed in southern England, 19th-century English anatomist Richard Owen noticed they had similar features. In 1842, having concluded they should be treated as "a distinct tribe or suborder of Saurian Reptiles", he took it upon himself to name them Dinosauria, Greek for "terrible lizard".

Like any good Victorian scientist, Owen was a mix of pioneer and eccentric. On one side, he established the Natural History Museum; on the other, he hosted a fancy New Year's Eve dinner inside one of the life-sized dinosaur models he was making for Crystal Palace



herself at a lover's behest

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST Owen also had a beef with Charles Darwin over evolution (he lost)

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### ON OUR RADAR



RENOVATION

### **Bristol Old** Vic Revamp www.bristololdvic.org.uk

A multi-million-pound renovation has given a face ift to the oidest-continually operating theatre in England: the Bristol London, the theatre complex includes the Theatre Roya, which has been hosting plays since 1766. The renovation includes an interactive ourney through the history and her tage of the theatre, a flex b'e theatre space, and a

> bar and restaurant. The pinnacle of the project atr.um, revealing the or gina theatre facade, which had been hidden from view. The associated theatre schoo has a umn, which includes Dan e' Day-Lewis and O iv a Colman.





Day-Lewis was a student at associated theatre school in the 1970s RIGHT: The entrance

79





Select English Heritage properties, various Thursdays to Sundays from 6-30 December www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/whats-on/

Winter wonderlands are springing up across a handful of English Heritage properties, with illuminated trails through the andscaped gardens and grounds. Colourfu fairy lights quide visitors around the magical trees and mystical creatures in this festive, after-dark offering. Victorian fairground rides. and treats such as mulled wine and marshmallows will also be available. The propert es taking part are Aud'ey End House in Essex, Belsay Hall in Northumberland, Brodsworth Hall in South Yorkshire, Eitham Palace in London and Witley Court in Worcestershire, Booking is advised.

### EXHIBITION

### I Do!

The collection includes this 1930s headpiece (above) and nylon dress from the 1960s (right)

Winchester Discovery Centre, until 6 January 2019 bit.ly/2RCkgXS

From the black frocks of the Victorians through to the white meringue gowns of the 1980s, the wedding dress has gone through some interesting evolutions. This free exhibition follows the wedding dress over the last 250 years; tooking at the choices women have made for their own special day.

### TO BUY

### William Shakespeare Keyring

£11.99. Etsv. etsv.me/2PMzhJ6

For literary inspiration wherever you go, a William Shakespeare keyring might be the ideal companion. This handmade figurine comes with a quill and script. Other figures include historical characters like George Washington, and pop culture irons such as Dolly Parton.

This Bard may not hold the key to your writer's block



### **Hearts** at Peace

Segedunum Roman Fort, Wallsend, until May 2019 www.segedunumromanfort.org. uk/whats-on/hearts-at-peace

The effect World War I had on the people of North Tyneside is uncovered in an exhibition commemorating the armstee The impact on communities for those returning from lighting and those who had remained was long-lasting, and this



### ALSO LOOK OUT FOR



### **BRITAIN'S TREASURES...**

### YORK MINSTER, North Yorkshire

**This imposing exemplar of Gothic architecture in the heart of York** has been an enduring epicentre of Christianity for hundreds of years



The landscape of York is dominated by a Gothic musterpiese; the grand cathedral that is York Minster, seal of the Archibistop of York - the third most, senior position in the Church of England after the Queen and the Archibistop of Canterbury; The Gundations were laid around 1220, but the first church on this site appeared in the early seventh century, and York has been the heart of Christianity in the north of England ever single.

The city's religious roots trace back further still: it was here in AD 306, when York was a Roman settlement known as Eboncum, that Constantine the Great was declared Western Emperor lish his soldters. He went on to legalize Christianity across the Roman Empire, and converted to the faith on this deathlife on the deathlife on the deathlife on the deathlife on the deathlife of a former forters—and its remains can be seen in the minster's undecretor.

York's first church was built in AD 627, when King Edwin of Northumbria converted to Christianity. A wooden church was quickly constructed for his baptism and, in AD 633, began to be replaced with a church of stone. It burnt down in AD 741, was rebuilt once more; then was damaged in 1069 during the Harrying of the North – a series of campaigns instigated by William the Conqueror to suppress his opponents and establish his dominance across fingland.

In 1215, work began on the current cathedral. Envisioned as a rival to Canterbury, it took more than 250 years to complete and was consecrated in 1472. It is the second-largest Gothic eathedral in Europe and features the widest Cothic naw in Eneland.

### WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



#### CRYPT

Visitors to the crypt can go behind the walls to see the foundations of all the churches built here over the years, as well as the final resting place of St William of York



### CENTRAL TOWER

This tower is the highest point in York. You'll need to take a guided tour to make the 275-step climb, which ends with a panorama of the city and the North York Moors.



#### TREASURY

The treasury holds an extensive collection of 300,000 items from the minster's past. You can also see the remains of the Roman fort it has been built on.



### UNDERCROFT MUSEUM The only accredited museum in

a cathedral in the country tells the story of the minster's past. Ill also contains the ruins of the Roman barracks.



### GREAT EAST WINDOW One of the crowning jewels of

the minster is its Great East Window. Finished in 1408, it's the largest expanse of medieval stained glass in the world.

### "The site was once home to a Roman basilica"

It was during this period that William Fitzherbert (who was Archbishop twice between 1147 and 1154) was declared St William. of York. His canonisation provided the city with a much-desired pilgrimage site to rival the shrine of Thomas Becket in Canterbury. Not all Archbishops of York were so well loved, however, In 1405. Henry IV had Archbishop Richard Scrope executed for taking part in a rebellion known as the Northern Rising.

#### UNDER SIEGE The Reformation saw churches

and monasteries ransacked across the country, and York Minster didn't escape unscathed. Many of Its overtly Catholic features were destroyed - including medieval

altars, windows and tombs. Yet plenty of intriguing carvings remain, including grotesque gargoyles and the pagan Green Man. The minster still employs stonemasons, with many adding to the existing carvings with their own creations.

During the British Civil Wars. York was bestered by Parliamentary forces and forced to surrender - however, an agreement was made that protected the minster and other churches from further damage.

York Minster has suffered many fires throughout its existence, not all of them accidental. In 1829. an arsonist inflicted extensive damage to the eastern section of the church, destroying much of the internal woodwork. The

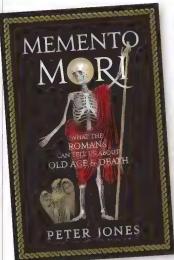
perpetrator - Jonathan Martin had left threatening cards around the minster in the days before and was soon arrested. His crime inspired the establishment of a police force for the minster. which is still in existence today

In 1955, an astronomical clock showing the movement of the Sun and stars from the perspective of a pilot - was erected in the north transept to commemorate the airmen from bases in Yorkshire, Northumberland and Country Durham who fost their lives during World War II. This area of the minster is also home to the only memorial dedicated III women from the British Empire who died in World War I - the 13th-century Five Sisters Window was restored and rededicated in 1924. @



### **BOOKS**

This month's best historical reads



"From the spectre of illness to efforts to stay young, this is a wry look at a grim subject"



### Memento Mori: What the Romans Can Tell us about Old Age and Death

By Peter Jones Atlantic, £12.99, hardback, 224 pages

Along with taxes, death is - as Benjamin Franklin so pithliby pail i - one of humanity's few constants. Efforts to make sense of it have shaped societies agrows the centuries, and Peter Jones's new book explores what we can learn from approaches of those who lived thousands of years ago it Ancient Rome. Divided into short sections covering a range of themes, including the spectre of linness and disease, efforts to stay young and one part memorably entitled 'Old Gis', this is a warm and often wey took at a grim subject.





Emperor Nero ordered Seneca to kill himself, giving the philosopher the chance to put his money where his mouth was



### MEET THE AUTHOR

Their understanding of disease and medicine left a lot to be desired but, says classicist **Peter Jones**, the Romans knew what made for a good life and a calm demise

#### How - and when - did people commonly die in ancient Rome?

Romans knew nothing about hygiene, viruses, how the body worked or how to cure illnesses. So out of 100 tables born in any year, about 35 would be dead within 12 months, probably from an infection -cut in the untillicat cord with a dirty instrument and the child would be dead in a week - and 50 within the years through infection, mainturfition or diseases such as typhold, tuberculosis and

tuberculosis and gastroenteritis. Of the remainder, about 30 per cent would make it to age 40, 13 per cent to 60 and only five per cent to 70.

### Did this affect how death and life were respectively viewed?

Not surprisingly, Romans were pretty pessimistic about their life chances. The Inscriptions on tombstones tell this story vividly: "When fate calls, none can resist" and "I was not, I was, Lam not, I care not", for example. But some look on the bright side. As one memorably reads, "All a person needs - bones sweetly reposing, I'm not worried about being short of food 1 don't suffer from arthritis, and I'm not in debt because I'm behind with the rent. In fact, my lodgings are permanent - and free!"

#### Did Romans' view of death vary according to their position in society?

The rich, who alone could afford to be educated, argued a lot about an afterlife (everyone came to different views) and were determined to have a 'good' death as much as a good life. The first century BC emperor Augustus asked those around his deathbed to applaud him for playing his part well in the comedy of life.

### Are there any individuals or deaths that particularly stand out for you?

A woman expressed her heroism by her loyally to the family, a trait clearly demonstrated by the story of Arria. Her husband, the Roman senator Paetus, was accused of conspiring against Emperor Claudius and Instructed to take his own life. As he dithered, Arria took his sword and plunged it into her own stomach, apparently utterfing the words "Paetus, it doesn't hurf" as he did so.

Emperor Nero. meanwhile, who spent his life outting on extravagant shows. died a coward's death. Outlawed and pursued by soldiers, he picked up daggers to kill himself, and put them down. He asked a companion to kill himself in order to show him how to do ft. When the soldiers were nearly at the door, he had to beg his secretary to help him stab



"Augustus asked those around his deathbed to applaud him for playing his part well in the comedy of life"

#### Are there any particular lessons about death and dying that the 21st century could gain from the Romans?

himself in the throat.

There is nothing that the modern world can add to the Roman view of the sensible life: keep working, keep the brain alert, keep up with friends, enjoy moderate food, drink and exercise, stay as independent

as you can, relax into being old (don't try to be 20 when you're 60) and acknowledge that death is a good thing. Seneca, an adviser to Nero. suggested not clinging on pointlessly to life: "You will not be extending your living, only your dying." As Marcus Aurellus urged. "Go to you death as an olive in season falls, blessing the earth that bore it and the tree that gave it life."



### Napoleon

By Adam Zamoyski William Collins, £30, hardback, 752 pages

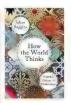
Such is the power of contemporary British mockery that we still often think of Napoleon as a tiny, rading lyrami. This blography is a useful antidote to that stereotype. It inflates that two dimensional caricature into a rounded portrait of a politic ian and leader with presided over some of France's greatest military successes - and crushing defeats. From his humble origins in Corsica to such teorie clashes as 1815 8 Battle of Waiterloo.



### The Golden Thread: How Fabric Changed History By Kassia St Clair

Granta Books, £20, hardback, 432 pages

As this listory of the material world notes, humans have worn failures of some kind since prehistory. And through it sivelidy drawn eigneties, Karsia St Clair explores, the wops manufacture excess the controls and amount of the words. From ancient linen tunies and Expulsan mumanises to high teel spacecusits, this beautifully presented tome is perfect for dipping in and out of.



### How the World Thinks 8v Julian Baggini

Allen Lane, £35, hardback, 1,152 pages

In a list of ambitious projects, a book with the subtile 4. Chabal History of Philosophy, has to rate highly. Sensibly, though, this focuses on how different schools of thought energed and how they shaped idealy sworld. If you've ever wondered why the West Lends to reward individual success, why some religious priorities speech and some safence or what lessons can be drawn by comparing Vincent van Gogh and Michael Winner, this is a book for you.



### Churchill: Walking with Destiny

By Andrew Roberts Allen Lane, £35, hardback, 1,152 pages

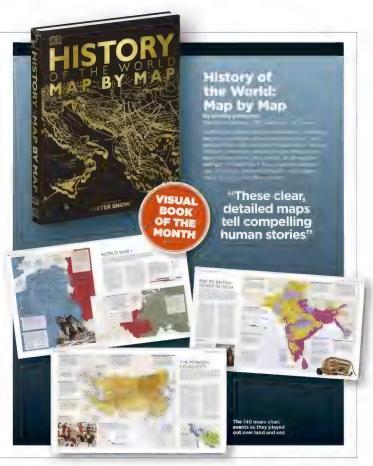
As beltis a colossus of British bistor, this bigaphy of Winson Churchill is enormous. It's also, thanks to newly available sources and plenty of vibrant turns of phases, a supprisingly sprightly account of a life studded with incident. This was a man who was, by turns, a victorious warrinne leader, a chronic debtor, an anxious son and an emotional hothead with a propensity to burrs into tears at any moment. Thrilling, insightful souff.



### Witchcraft By Suzannah Lipscomb

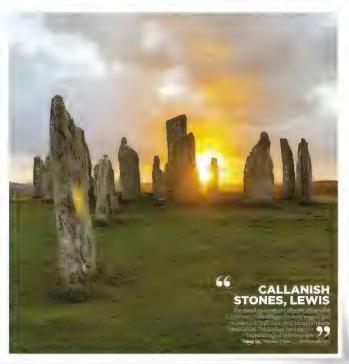
Michael Joseph, £7.99, hardback, 56 pages

Adorned with atmospheric illustrations of sinsier covers and outraged villagers, this someties listery of witherfurth. It be listered in a conceile listery of witherfurth or listered in a conceile listery of witherfurth or listered in the listered in a conceiled listered l



### POSTCARDS FROM THE PAST

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### DUNSTANBURGH CASTLE, NORTHUMBRIA

Dunstanburgh Castle has a fantastic location on a rocky outcrop that Just out into the Yorift Sca. It was a base for Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who was instrumental in the downfall of Edward If's Eswortie, Piers Caseston, in 1312. The views on a clear duy such as this are spectacular.

Taken by: Sean Goldrick (4) 4 spenny

### ST DAVID'S CATHEDRAL, PEMBROKESHIRE

51 David's Cathedral is magnificent and there was so much to draw the eye, but when I came across this mysterious figure on a pillar I was fascinated. It's thought to depict Henry IV - a ghostly reminder that the walls would have once been highly deconated, but this echo survived.

Taken by: Flora McColl, via email

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### **READERS' LETTERS**

Get in touch - share your opinions on history and our magazine

### **DARK MEMORIES**

You may be interested in my memory of the Shenherd's 61). I was born in 1958 and was living in Levtonstone, East London, Although I was only eight years old, it was that stays in the memory. On the Sunday after the murders. our Sunday school, which



and for some reason my Dad came along. Apart from the coach driver, he was the only male amongst all the women RUNNING MAN

Mirror THIS IS

HARRY ROBERTS

SEE HIM

TELL THE POLICE

type of dreadful event never happens again. PS - I am really enjoying your magazine. My cal newsagent saves it for me. and searched by the police, and Jennifer Gomm, via email

O neto the perpetrators was not apprehended for three months

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

my Dad was questioned" was St John's Church, put

"Every vehicle was stopped

pictures on the wall in the church hall and we all prayed for their families. My second memory is that we all went on a church outing in a coach. and children. I can still see him in my mind's eye sitting at the back of the coach. Every vehicle was stopped and searched by questioned. Let us hope this

#### A NAVIGATOR'S **NIGHTMARE**

A friend passed on a copy of your August Issue, in which you have a feature on Captain Cook, Strangely enough, his

the spot that became, in 1864, my home town of Townsville. Just offshore in Magnetic Island, so-named by Cook because his compass went wild. The source of the interference is farther south,

**DANISH DEVILRY** but the tale has become folklore. Townsville and Maggie Island

Good article on James VI and I and his obsession with witches in @ HistoryRevMag (issue 62). Didn't know witch-hunting at the time of James's marriage there. Probably no coincidence that this, and trouble returning to Scotland, resulted in increased persecution.

the good work! Ray White,

article, Palm Island, Keep up Queensland, Australia

are slightly south of one of

the islands mentioned in your

#### THE APPLE OF YOUR EYE?

We used to bob for apples on Halloween, peel an apple in one piece and throw the peel over the shoulder: the shape it landed in was meant to be the initial of your future spouse. Stand in front of a candle-lit mirror and you'll see the face of the devil behind you.

Andrea House

#### ALMOST COOKED

James Cook salled past Palm Island just before his near-fatal collision with the Great Barrier Reef

### whittake? TERRIBLE. BUT GREAT

I thought that Julian Humphrys' article on Napoleon's demise (issue 62) was really excellent. Napoleon could be cruel and callous on occasion. With the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, in which he faced his final downfall, he was, as military historians such as the late David Chandler and others agree, a "great bad man", who cast #



glant and overpowering shadow that continues to fascinate

academics even today. □ Duncan McVee,

#### TIME HOPPING

via email

With the release of First Man. the timely and brilliant piece on the Apollo programme (Issue 62) made for excellent reading. Dovetailed with the article on the Wright brothers, the short step (time wise) from Earth to the Moon was brought into focus, as was the achievement of all involved.

Gabby Cancello

### **GOING DEEPER**

I enjoyed the story you told about the American Revolutionary War (Issue 61) - you had the basics about right. Wish you would have discussed George Rogers Clark's expedition to wrest the Northwest Territory from the British Crown. This area is now known as The Midwest in the US - an epic story fought over a vast territory.

A brief mention of Captain John Paul Jones, the father of the US Navy would not have gone amiss. He fought well and took the light to England by his naval raids. Immortalised in his sea battle in the English Channel, when asked to surrender, he replied, "I have not yet begun to fight!" He is hurled at Annapolts. Tim Schnese, US

#### TINY TEMPER

The article on Edward VI (issue 60) was incredible. Such

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STORM FROM A TEA CUP The American Revolutionary War brewed out of a distateful blend of tax, tea and trade

Interesting facts about such a young man who might have changed the direction of history ven more if he had lived

Mark McKenzie

#### **WELL, HISTORY IS FULL OF VILLAINS**

& HistoryReyMag Hey guys, apparently people keep stealing your magazine from my local branch of WHSmith, so much so they are having to store it under the desk! You're either doing something right or you have made some powerful enemies. Malcrow92

#### ON A WAR FOOTING

As chairman of the Battleffelds Trust in the East Midlands. it was very disappointing to find out about the proposed development of Bosworth only days before the planning meeting. We have battleftelds across the country where the shape of Britain today was decided. In the Fast Midlands we have Stoke Field, near Newark, where the last battle

of the Wars of the Roses was fought in 1487, and Winceby. Lincolnshire, where a cavalry commander by the name of Oliver Cromwell was nearly killed in 1643.

There are similar sites all over the country, some of them in unspoilt countryside and others now in towns. Each can tell a story and our tours and talks allows them to come alive. If we don't protect them we will no longer be able to tell the stories whilst looking at the terrain on which they were fought. Great to see Julian's rticle (issue 62)

Kevin James Winter

#### CORRECTIONS

· In Tony Robinson's interview in Issue 62, we wrote that Thermopylae was on the Peloponnese. The battle site was actually a little north of the peninsula.

· By 1778, SO 000 English soldlers had been deployed to the US to fight In the American Revolutionary War - not 1978, as appeared in issue 61.

Liz Shaw, Nottingham

### F DITORIAL

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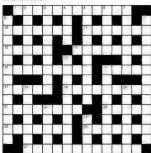
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#### ACROSS

- Mesoamerican deity whose name means 'feathered serpent' in Nahuati (12)
- 10 London news agency founded in 1851 (7)
- 11 File-sharing website that was shut down by court order in 2001 (7)
- 12 Country ruled from 1955 to 1972 by Mahendra Bir
- Bikram Shah Dev (5)
- 13 Greek name of the hero known to the Romans
- as Hercules (8) 15 HMS \_\_\_\_, armed merchant
- cruiser sunk by a German warship in 1940 (6.3)
- 16 Edward \_\_\_ (1925-2000).
- US writer and illustrator (5) 17 Members of the

### romantic comedy (5,7)

26 Afghan Sunni

in 1925 (3.5)

27 Oscar-winning 1953 DOWN 2 One who seizes the throne illegitimately (7)

Nationalsozialistische

and their imitators (5)

Deutsche Arbeiterpartei.

19 1950 John Ford western

starring John Wayne (3.6)

21 Novel by Franz Kafka.

23 Young deer created by

25 French city besieged by

the English in 1428-29 (7)

fundamentalist movement.

influential since the 1990s (7)

Austrian Felix Salten (5)

- 3 Collective name given to the UK. US. USSR and other aligned powers during the World War II (3,6)
- 4 Nat Only But\_\_\_\_ 1960s BBC satire and sketch show (4)
- John Steinbeck novel. nublished 1945 (7.3)
- 6 Greek letter derived from
- the Phoenician aleph (5) 7 Gene . US golfer, winner
- of the 1961 US Open (7) 8 City at the confluence of the Colorado and Gunnison
- 1882 (5.8) 9 Followers of 'reformed'
- Protestant churches, such as the Church of Scotland (13)
- 14 Industrial city of the Ruhr, targeted by RAF and USAAF bombers from 1940 (10)
- 16 Giuseppe \_\_\_ (1807-82), Italian general and nationalist (9)
- 18 Philip \_\_\_ (b.1929), British historian and biographer of William IV, Cecil Rhodes and Edward VIII (7)
- 20 African country in which a campaign of extermination of native people was carried out by the German Empire from
- 1904 to 1908 (7) 22 Defence of the \_ law of 1914 granting the British Government authoritarian
- new powers (5) 24 Name shared by three
- successive Holy Roman Emperors in the tenth century (4)

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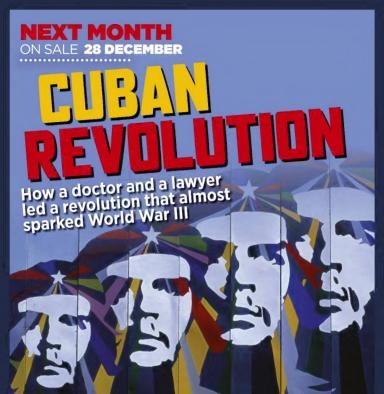
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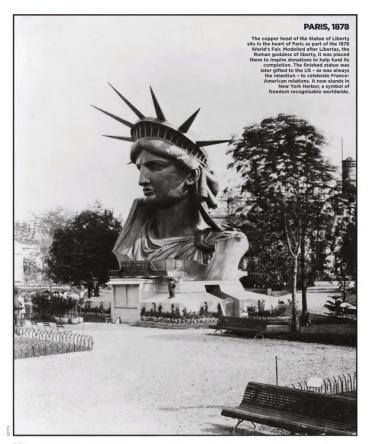




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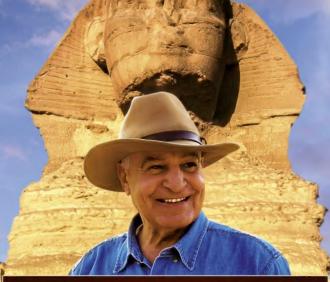


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